



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades and of British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading Journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 6d.: Summer or Winter Number, 1s. *Diary*, £s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12-60 francs, francs.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank (two lines).

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

CONTENTS : Vol. LXXVII., No. 24 (Series No. 1611).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

PAGE		PAGE	
Almanacks and Diaries	41	German Quackery Bill	38
Association Presidents	55	Information Department	46
At the Counter	57	Japanese Jottings	57
Bankruptcy Report	40	Legal Reports	39
Births	42	New Companies and Company News	40
Books, New	43	Observations and Reflections	47
Business Changes	43	Parliamentary Election	46
Chemical Society	52	Perfume Oil, New	52
Colonial and Foreign News	37	Personalities	43
Correspondence:		Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:	
Letters	61	Council-meeting	44
Subscribers' Symposium	63	Poisonings	54
Legal Queries	63	Retrospect	64
Miscellaneous Inquiries	64	Scots News	36
Deaths	42	Society of Chemical Industry	51
Digitalis	52	South African News	37
Editorial Articles:		Topical Advertising	57
Unqualified Medical Practice	48	Trade-marks Applied For	57
The Position of Ergot	49	Trade Notes	43
"Who is Glyn-Jones?"	50	Trade Report	58
Notes	51	Wills	41
English and Welsh News	35	Winter Session of Pharmaceutical Associations	55
Festivities	53		
French News	36		
Gazette	40		
In the Coloured Supplement.			
Coming Events	xxvi	Patent Specifications	xxviii
Life of a Locum	xxvii	Quaint Messages	xxviii
Minor Experiences	xxvi		

YOU MUST ATTRACT

by your advertising nowadays. The art of publicity has reached so high a pitch that unless your announcements are different, even in style, from other people's, they do not produce commensurate results. One of the most effective advertising-methods is attraction

By Insets.

The Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is designed to attract from cover to cover. It is eagerly looked forward to, on that account, by buyers of drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical specialities, toilet-requisites, and proprietary articles of all kinds in every part of the world. It will be published on January 28, 1911, and the insets will, as usual, be a feature. Have you booked space for yours? If not, write at once to The Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Almanacks and diaries for 1911 are described on p. 41.

The latest information in regard to dagga is given on p. 63.

Mr. T. Stephenson is this week's Association President, his portrait being on p. 55.

The German Quackery Bill was roundly condemned in the Reichstag, and has raised much hostile criticism outside (p. 38).

Mr. Meakin, Secretary of the Chemists' Dental Society, explains the objects of that body, and appeals for support (p. 61).

Medical journals appear to be disappointed with the Report on Unqualified Medical Practice. We quote what they say (p. 48).

Messrs. Schimmel & Co. write in regard to the proposed geraniol standard for citronella oil, saying that this is not universally agreed to in Ceylon, for reasons which they state (p. 62).

"Natural Law in the Pharmaceutical World" is the title of an address by Mr. T. Stephenson to the Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association, in which he demonstrated the necessity for association (p. 56).

The Pharmaceutical Council has appointed a committee to deal with the Unqualified Medical Practice Report (p. 44). The Vice-President thinks that chemists should not write about it (p. 54), but we print more letters from chemists. See pp. 62-3.

The draft of the compulsory-curriculum scheme for Great Britain has been referred for adjustment to a committee of the Pharmaceutical Council (p. 45). The President says the Minor will not be stiffer, and he spoke at Nottingham last week about the matter. See p. 53.

A paper was read at the meeting of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, in which a series of constants were given for shellac. The iodine-figures, which are of the greatest analytical value, agree with those communicated to this journal some years ago by Mr. E. J. Parry (p. 51).

The Week's News.

The Ilford, Idris, and Camwal directors' reports are summarised on pp. 40-41.

Chilblains are an accident for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act (p. 39).

The export and import business of Great Britain and Ireland this year so far is better than the whole of last year (p. 50).

The appeal in the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Nash was adjourned in the High Court this week, owing to counsel for the Society being otherwise engaged at Stepney (p. 39).

The death-roll is heavy this week, and includes the names of Professor Fittig, Mr. John Craig (Hawick), Mr. A. R. Fox (Sheffield), and Mr. Joseph Sturton, of Cambridge (p. 42).

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones has been elected member of Parliament for Stepney (p. 46). It is proposed to entertain him to dinner when he begins his new duties, and a provisional committee is being formed (p. 50).

A West-end chemist-company has been summoned under the Medicine-stamp Act for selling unstamped and without a licence "Phatolene," a tablet for obesity. The hearing has been adjourned for the defence, which is that it is a known, admitted, and approved remedy—ext. fuci vesic. (p. 40).

Trade and Market Matters.

The position of the ergot-market is reviewed on p. 49. Defaulting sellers are the chief cause of the present advance, but, with the new Russian crop in sight, it is felt that prices are somewhat artificial.

The General Election and the approaching end of the year have interfered with trade this week. Ergot and menthol command chief interest, both being higher. Cocoa-butter, guinea-grains, and copper sulphate are also dearer. Linseed oil, shellac, formaldehyde, and ammonia sulphate are cheaper (p. 58).

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Our offices will be closed from December 24 to 27 inclusive. We shall be glad to hear from our manufacturing and wholesale friends when they are to close.

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor
please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. John Nicholas, Central Drug-stores, Llandover, was re-elected to the local Town Council at the November elections.

Mr. Ben Pilcher, sheep dipper and farmer, Snargate, Appledore, Romney Marsh, has applied to the Kent County Council for a poison-licence.

At the annual dinner of the Royal Society of Medicine, held last week, Sir Henry Morris stated that there are now 800 women doctors on the "Medical Register."

Sir William Crookes was the guest of the Authors' Club on December 6, and delivered an instructive address dealing with radiant matter. Mr. Thomas Tyrer was one of the subsequent speakers.

According to the "Daily Sketch" for December 3 the current malady is "election throat," from which many speakers and canvassers are suffering, and chemists are thus reaping a rich harvest in the sale of pastilles, etc.

Mr. J. W. Gifford, of Chard, Somerset, has announced his intention of presenting 40 milligrams of radium to the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital. The value of this quantity of radium at current rates is about 600*l.*

A man named Harris went insane suddenly at Hanley, Staffs, on December 5, and put his head through the plate-glass window of the pharmacy of Mr. Edmund Jones, chemist and druggist, Miles Bank, Hanley. He was subsequently certified as insane and was removed to a lunatic asylum.

Sir Edward Cassel has made a gift of 1 gram of radium salt, costing 15,000*l.*, to the English Radium Institute for use in cancer-research. One-half of this amount is being tested at the Vienna Radium Institute, and is expected to be delivered in January, and the remainder about three months later.

At the Birmingham Assizes last week, Miss Marie Newey (22), Moseley, a former assistant in a Boots's shop, sued Mr. F. H. Cobb, Sparkhill, a merchant's clerk, for breach of promise. After evidence, the jury deliberated and decided that the marriage contract was mutually dissolved. Judgment was entered for the defendant.

The Austrian correspondent of the "Daily Mail," in a telegram published on December 8, states that Professor Friedrich Czapek, of Prague University, has accepted a post in the botanical department of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, where a chair in plant physiology and pathology will be founded.

An inquiry was held at Bolsover, on December 1, into the death of the wife of Mr. Solomon Greenwood, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Bolsover, Derbyshire, who was found dead in a cellar with her throat cut. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," and expressed their sympathy with Mr. Greenwood and the relatives.

A disastrous fire originated at Derby in a flour-mill on an island site on the River Derwent. The conflagration spread to the adjoining riverside works occupied by Messrs. F. W. Hampshire & Co., manufacturing chemists and fly-paper makers, which were also burnt out. The firm have already secured new premises, and are beginning to manufacture at once.

Royal Warrants of Appointment have been granted by his Majesty the King to Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., soap manufacturers; R. Ellis & Son, Ltd., mineral-water manufacturers; Idris & Co., Ltd., aerated-water makers; Jewsbury & Brown, mineral-water manufacturers; Ronuk, Ltd., sanitary-polish makers; and Schweppes, Ltd., purveyors of mineral waters.

Councillor E. J. Bishop, chemist and druggist, Mayor of Folkestone, presided at a meeting of the Hearts of Oak Association, Folkestone, on December 7, when he gave a short and humorous address on the advantages of thrift from the earliest ages. The other speeches included one

by Mr. G. F. Forster, chemist and druggist, Dover, who replied to the toast of "The Visitors."

A peal of 5,040 changes (Stedman Triples) was rung last week at the parish church as a memento of the fourth year of office as Mayor of Ludlow, of Mr. G. Woodhouse, chemist and druggist, who in his younger days was an ardent campanologist. The peal occupied three hours and thirteen minutes, and the Mayor entertained the party of selected ringers at the Exchange Hotel.

The steamer *Antigone* (2,366 tons gross), belonging to the Egyptian and Levant S.S. Co., bound for Hull and Hamburg, founded on the West Barrow Sands, off Clacton, on December 4. The cargo is a mixed one of fruit, spices, and 800 barrels of olive oil. The Clacton-on-Sea lifeboat put off immediately to render assistance, but it seems possible that the ship and cargo will be lost.

Soda-water.

Dr. W. Collingridge, Medical Officer for the City of London, states in his report for the five weeks ending November 19 that two years have elapsed since his first report on the condition of soda-water sold in the City of London, which resulted in a register of mineral-water factories being formed. The proprietors agreed to comply with regulations framed by Dr. Collingridge to ensure purity of aerated waters, and the following is the summary of results in 1910 as compared with 1907 :

	No. of Samples	No. of Samples
Pure ...	30 or 83.3 per cent.	Pure ... 10 or 27.7 per cent.
Fairly pure ...	2 or 5.5 per cent.	Fairly pure ... 7 or 19.4 per cent.
Impure ...	4 or 11.1 per cent.	Impure ... 19 or 52.7 per cent.

The results are stated to be encouraging, and Dr. Collingridge urges upon his Council the advisability of the Local Government Board instituting an efficient system of registration and supervision of aerated-water manufacture throughout the country. One City shopkeeper only makes soda-water in glass for immediate use, and a sample of this was found to contain "many hundreds of bacteria per 1 c.c.," and it is considered unsatisfactory on this account.

Lancashire Notes.

Manchester Royal Infirmary has benefited to the extent of 2,000*l.* by two recent bequests.

The assets in bankruptcy, from which the debtor George Herbert Wells, of Formby, described as manager of a glazing firm, expected to realise 100*l.*, include some process for amalgamating lead and steel, a recipe for pills, and a recipe for cancer-plaster. The liabilities are 298*l.*

Mr. T. Swindells, chemist, of Monton, Manchester, has been writing an interesting series of articles for the "Manchester Evening Chronicle" on famous Manchester men, including John Dalton, Sir Joseph Whitworth, and others, which has met with much appreciation.

Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown were the plaintiffs in an action at the County Palatine Chancery Court, on December 5, for alleged infringement of "Zodiac" trademark on labels used for ginger-beer bottles. The Vice-Chancellor dismissed the case, with costs, as the defendants made certain offers which, he thought, rendered the case unnecessary.

"Why so many patients die from cancer" formed the topic for discussion at the Cancer Pavilion and Home (Christie Hospital), Manchester, last week, when it was stated by Dr. R. B. Wild that many highly lauded curative methods had been tried and found to be useless. Several scientists and chemists connected with hospitals and institutions were present at the meeting.

Walter Speak, lately in the employ of Harrison & Sons, chemists' sundriesmen, has been committed for trial at Manchester Assizes for being an accessory after the fact to an illegal operation. Speak had been in Messrs. Harrison's service for six years, and had done business with Dr. Preston, who committed suicide after the exhumation of the woman's body at Salford Cemetery.

Contracts.

Bridlington Town Council.—Tunstall & Co., Ltd., Leeds, for disinfectant-powder at 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

St. Ives (Hunts) Guardians.—Mr. H. Barton and Messrs. Turner & Son, St. Ives, for chemists' sundries.

Hull Corporation Hospitals.—Mr. F. E. Johnson, chemist, Hull, for the twelve months' drug-supply; Messrs.

Sayer, Silcox, Cuzner & Co., Ltd., Hull, for surgical dressings.

London County Council.—For annual supplies of chemicals at estimated values : F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., 54*l.*; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 18*l.*; J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., 10*l.*; Harrington Bros., Ltd., 58*l.*; Johnson & Sons (manufacturing chemists), Ltd., 44*l.*; Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., 9*l.*; W. Martindale, 7*l.*; May & Baker, Ltd., 415*l.*; Willows, Francis Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 11*l.*

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—For supplies to the institutions from January 1, 1911, to March 25, 1912 : C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., for druggists' sundries; the Medical Supply Association, Robinson & Sons, Ltd., A. Berliner, B. Pratt & Co., Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., and C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., for antiseptic dressings; P. J. Braham for clinical thermometers; Pryke & Palmer, J. F. Percival, and Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., for disinfectants; the Medical Supply Association, S. Maw, Son & Sons, and W. H. Bailey & Son for surgical appliances; also Barrett & Elers, Ltd., for the supply of carbonic-acid gas from January 1, 1911, to June 24, 1911.

In the Courts.

At the Central Criminal Court on December 7, Alfred Grant (19), porter, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for stealing 6*s.* 5*d.* from the telephone-call box at the pharmacy of Mr. J. W. Roberts, chemist, 10 Tavistock Road, London, W. (C. & D., November 26, p. 782). A baker named Dodge, who was also indicted in connection with the same offence, set up a defence of mistaken identity, and was acquitted by the jury.

At Stockport on November 29, Wm. Airton, chemist's assistant, of Morecambe, who gave a Stockport address, was charged with stealing goods valued 19*s.* 12*s.* 9*d.* from his employer, Mr. Robert Forbes, chemist and druggist, 48 Castle Street, Edgeley. Accused had been caught by two police officers in the act of offering for sale a quantity of stolen patent medicines, etc., to Mr. A. Crossley, chemist and druggist, of Shaw Heath. Bail was refused. On December 5, accused was sent to prison for three months. The Magistrates thanked Mr. Crossley for his action in bringing the offender to justice.

East London Soap-works Female-aid Society.

The third general meeting of this Society was held on December 2 at the East London Soap-works, Bow, at which the women and girls employed by Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., were present. Mrs. Thos. Alex. Cook (President) took the chair, and was supported by Miss Ethel F. Lampert, M.D., Mr. E. Leonard Cook, Mr. H. T. Morey Attwell (directors), and Mr. E. Hughes (Secretary). The balance-sheet showed an improved position, and Mr. Leonard Cook announced that, in considering the application of this very satisfactory balance, it was proposed to place a sufficient amount to the credit of the sick club as a "carry-forward" to meet the contingencies of the current year, and that the other portion would be utilised to start and found a Convalescent Fund for the benefit of the members. Mr. Cook said that in so many instances a fund of this description would be the greatest boon to the members, as it could be applied to their assistance, both as a means of preventing illness by affording facilities for a timely and necessary change of air, and also for the complete restoration to health of any members unfortunate enough to have had an illness. Mrs. Thos. Alex. Cook was re-elected as President of the Club, and Dr. Lampert consented to continue to act as medical officer.

Football.

Inter-Pharmacy League.—London v. The South of England.—These teams met on the latter's ground at Boston Farm on December 3, when the anticipation of a fast game was realised. The Souths, kicking against the wind, scored twice during the first half, but the London forwards failed to penetrate the home team's splendid defence. On resuming the Souths again scored; but the visitors drew level by scoring three goals in quick succession, the last being a fine shot from their outside right. The Souths unluckily lost their left back by injury early in the second half, and great excitement prevailed, the supporters on

both sides vociferously urging the respective teams to secure the lead. The Souths' centre forward secured the winning goal a quarter of an hour before the close of play, the final score being : Souths, 4 goals; London, 3 goals.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Messrs. Thos. McMullan & Co., chemists and druggists, Victoria Street, Belfast, have subscribed 50*l.* towards the local King Edward Memorial Fund.

At the monthly meeting of the Belfast Corporation on December 1, Councillor Dr. Thomson, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, said that the new analyst, Mr. J. H. Totten, had analysed and reported on 240 samples during the last quarter.

Mr. H. Crail, Ph.C., who has erected new premises on the Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, has offered to dedicate to the public use ground inside the line fixed for widening that thoroughfare, but the Improvement Committee of the Corporation has declined the offer.

Barnwell and Roberts, a house-agent and a solicitor, who three years ago were alleged to have conspired to defraud Mr. John McClelland, Ph.C., Ballyshannon, of the title-deeds of a house in Lennox Street, Dublin, upon which they raised a mortgage, have been arrested and charged with unlawful conversion.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland have approved of the Examiners appointed to conduct examinations for the purposes of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890 (C. & D., November 12, p. 729). These Examiners are Mr. J. Armstedt Ray, B.A., T.C.D., M.P.S.I., 15 Nassau Street, Dublin; Professor James S. Ashe, L.R.C.P.&S.I., F.C.S., M.P.S.I., 21 Waterloo Road, Dublin; and Mr. James Dundee, M.P.S.I., Malone Pharmacy, 95 University Road, Belfast.

The Dublin Retail Drug Association

is holding a *conversazione* in the Café Cairo, Grafton Street, on December 17, from 8 till 11. An interesting programme has been arranged, the following artists having promised their assistance : Miss May Walsh, Miss Lily Whittaker, Miss Jackson Jones, Miss F. Wells, Miss May Cornwall, Miss Stevenson, Miss Victoria Whittaker, Mr. C. Cornwall, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. H. Jauncey. Tickets (1*s.* 6*d.* each, including light refreshments) can be had from the Hon. Secretaries—Dr. A. J. Barnes, 1 Charlemont Street, and Mr. V. E. Hanna, 70 Lower Mount Street.

Dental Manslaughter Charge.

At Munster Assizes at Cork on December 3, John Tough, described as a mechanical dentist, was indicted for the manslaughter of Ellen Collins. In June last (C. & D., July 2, p. 3) he extracted a number of teeth, the profuse bleeding from which resulted in the girl's death. The allegation for the prosecution was that deceased was suffering from a disease which made extraction of teeth dangerous. Mr. Justice Keenly, in summing up, said, though the law allowed it, it was a very serious thing to be sending out dental assistants broadcast over the country to extract teeth. There was no evidence given that Tough had ever done any dentistry work before; but if the jury found that the death of the girl was due to an error of judgment and was not criminal misconduct or criminal inattention, the prisoner would be entitled to an acquittal. There is some ill-feeling between the qualified dentists and those who are not qualified; but this is not remarkable when gentlemen of no experience entered into competition with gentlemen who are qualified and have spent their lives in the business. The jury convicted, and expressed an opinion that the dental company who sent accused to practise was most culpable. Accused was released in his own recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon.

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor
please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. William Watt, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business at 4 High Street, Turriff, lately carried on by Mr. John Byth, and formerly by Mr. William Falconer.

Candidates for the Kinnimont Gold Medal are reminded that December 31 is the last day for making applications. Mr. W. L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, Glasgow, supplies particulars of the examination.

Dundee.

The Port of London dues, which came into force a month ago, are now appearing in accounts for carriage of goods by steamer from London. The increase amounts to 4 per cent. extra on the former rates.

By the death of Dr. Peter Steven, a leading ophthalmic surgeon in this city, one of the few remaining links with the past of medical practice in Dundee has been severed. Sixty years ago medical apprenticeship was common in the district, and it was in Dundee that the late Sir Andrew Clark was apprenticed, he having been brought up in Lochee, then a neighbouring village. Dr. Steven was the last of the old apprentices, he having been a pupil of the late Dr. Cocks. Subsequently he became (in 1860) L.F.P.S.Glas., and later F.R.C.S.E.

Edinburgh.

Among those present on the platform at Lord Rosebery's meeting in the King's Theatre on Saturday, December 3, was Mr. J. L. Ewing, ex-Master of the Merchant Company.

Professor C. Hunter Stewart, professor of public health in the University of Edinburgh, read a paper before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the sex and age incidence of mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in Scotland since 1861.

Several English firms of sheep-dip manufacturers had stands at the Cattle Show held in Waverley Market last week. The Sanitas Co., Ltd., and the Potash Syndicate were also represented, the former company having one of the tastiest stands in the place.

George Yates, 7 Grange Loan, Edinburgh, who was in the employment of a chemist and druggist, is suing George Player, coach hirer, Edinburgh, in the Court of Session, for 800*l.* damages for injuries alleged to be due to a motor-car belonging to the defender knocking him down while cycling.

The second annual Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club Dance took place in the Victoria Hall, Leith Street, on Monday, December 5, when upwards of sixty couples were present, and spent a very enjoyable evening under the direction of Messrs. Clements, E. O. Rowland, and Chambers, who acted as masters of ceremonies. During an interval Mr. Rutherford Hill congratulated those present on the success of the dance, and wished prosperity to the club. The President (Mr. J. R. Taylor) briefly acknowledged the sentiment.

A testimonial is to be offered to Mr. J. Rutherford Hill to commemorate his long and faithful services in connection with things pharmaceutical, and with the North British Branch in particular. Mr. Hill has been Assistant Secretary in Scotland since February 1886. In the course of a circular issued by Mr. James L. Ewing, 104 South Canongate, Edinburgh, who is acting as Convener and Hon. Treasurer, it is said :

"The admirable way in which Mr. Hill has performed his duties is well known, and his courtesy and obliging disposition are appreciated by all. The time seems opportune to present him with some tangible token of the high esteem in which he is held by Scottish pharmacists, and a small representative committee has been formed to take charge of the matter, and to collect subscriptions. . . . The form of the testimonial has not yet been decided upon."

JAMAICA HONEY.—The exports from Jamaica from April 1 to October 29, 1910, amounted to 133,526 gals., against 31,925 gals. for the corresponding period of 1909.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MADAME PARAT has obtained her divorce.

DAINTY GLASS VIALS.—Close by the collection of drug-pots referred to in the *C. & D.* of November 26, and evidently forming a portion of the same legacy, is a unique collection of dainty little glass vials made at Nevers in days gone by, doubtless for the toilet of some noble dame, for the gilded border of the titles is surmounted by a coronet. The larger specimens are of rectangular form, with wide or narrow mouths to suit the contents. These were *Ess. Euphorbii*; *Ess. Menthae Meliss.*; *Ol. Succini. Rectif.*; *Pulv. Puxoxu*; *Pul. Licopod.*; and *Virid. Aëris*. Two tiny round vials, about 2 in. high, were used for *Ol. Serpill.* and *Ol. Anfio*.

PHARMACY IN LITERATURE.—The late Dr. Léon Petit had a great admiration for Molière, and once delivered an amusing lecture in which he traced the imaginary future of Fleurant, the immortal apothecary of the great dramatist. Nowadays, he pointed out, such a personage would win a seat in Parliament by his personal merits and the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and possibly become a Minister or Academician. This skit on the present proportion of pharmacists in Parliament naturally tickled the doctor's audience. It was Dr. Petit who proposed to place at the Academy of Medicine, between the busts of Galen and Hippocrates, "the portrait of the man who had most contributed to bring about modern medical methods." This portrait was to bear the inscription : "To J. B. Poquelin de Molière, the homage of Experimental Medicine."

BALZAC AND THE PERFUMER.—In "César Birotteau" Balzac has depicted the perfumer in a very favourable light, and it seems difficult to believe that such a flattering portrait should displease one of the profession. Such, however, was the case. The sergeant-major of the company of the National Guard, in which Balzac was a private, happened to be a perfumer, and swore vengeance on the novelist. The latter changed his address frequently to avoid military service, but the sergeant-perfumer tracked him incessantly. On one occasion Balzac was informed that a handsome Etruscan vase was awaiting below in a railway van, and that he must verify the state of the case and packing before taking delivery. He went downstairs in dressing-gown and slippers. A stentorian voice behind him ejaculated "At last!" a heavy hand fell on his shoulder, and he was haled to the prison reserved for refractory recruits. Such was the perfumer's revenge for "César Birotteau."

THE PHARMACIST BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.—M. Max Maury's entertaining one-act farce, "Le Pharmacien," has been recently staged at the Grand Guignol, a popular Montmartre theatre. The scene represents a pharmacy, and M. Leuvigny as M. Schlamp, the pharmacist who finds that morphine has been served to a customer instead of bismuth, plays the leading rôle with mingled dignity and humour. He finally discovers that the dose has not yet been taken by his client, and the amusing and brightly written piece has thus a "happy ending." Possibly as a complete contrast, "Le Sabotage" (another one-act piece) figures on the same programme. We see a child the victim of croup, the serum fails to act, an operation is necessary, but in the midst of this operation the electric light is cut off and the child dies. Its father, we learn, is an electrician and a leader of the strikers, some of whom have thus caused the death of his son. The piece is so excellent in intention, that it would be cruel to insist on the fact that electricity is not yet an invariable feature of working-class flats, though an electrician's home may be the exception. Moral : Always keep a paraffin lamp handy.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING is to award the Edward Medal of the second class to Dr. Edwin Arthur Dando for courage on the occasion of the underground fire at the Russell Colliery, near Dudley, on April 17. Dr. Dando was a student of the Birmingham Medical School, and qualified as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, in 1896. He is in practice at Dixon's Green, Dudley.

Colonial and Foreign News.

PHARMACEUTICAL CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.—The Handels Gesellschaft Deutscher Apotheker, Berlin, had a turnover of 587,500*l.* in 1909-10, and realised net profits of 40,700*l.* as compared with 34,900*l.* in 1908-9.

COURT PHARMACY OF SAXONY.—The report of the British Minister at Dresden on the finances of the Kingdom of Saxony includes the following figures relative to the Court Pharmacy during the year 1908: Net revenue, 1,328*l.*; net expenditure, 784*l.*; net income, 544*l.* An illustrated article on the Saxon Court Pharmacy appeared in our Winter Issue of 1907 (p. 145).

DELETERIOUS DRUGS APPEAL.—The appeal in the case of the importation of morphine and cocaine into the Straits Settlements against Lim Hu Bi and Hu Su was decided in the Supreme Court at Singapore, on November 7, by Mr. Justice S. Leslie Thornton. The accused had been convicted in the police court on September 5 last and fined \$1,000 each. Against this decision they appealed, with the result that his Lordship quashed the conviction against them in the lower court.

THE KINGDOM OF CROATIA-SLAVONIA (Austria-Hungary) intends to introduce a new pharmacy law, based on the principle of purely personal concession. A new pharmacy is only to be opened when there is every possibility that the owner will be able to make a living by the exercise of his profession. The future concessionnaire will be given plenty of time to reflect on the advantages of the pharmaceutical profession, as he will be required to pass, after qualifying no less than fifteen years, as an assistant before being permitted to take part in a competition to obtain a concession.

PHARMACY IN FINLAND.—A commission recently appointed by the Finnish Senate has elaborated a proposal to regulate the sale of drugs outside pharmacies. The sale of poisons and preparations used for medical purposes, or in the manufacture of medicines and specialities, is to be exclusively reserved to pharmacies and a special class of businesses, resembling wholesale houses in that they will be allowed to compete with pharmacies in supplying scientific laboratories, factories, etc., with poisons. These businesses will be placed under the same regulations as the pharmacies as regards inspection, and must be managed by qualified pharmacists. The existing drug-stores will be permitted to sell only chemicals and drugs not used for medicinal purposes. The aim of this proposal is to reserve the sale of all remedies to the pharmacists, but to counter-balance this monopoly a Government tariff will be issued to regulate the charges of counter-sales.

N.W.D.A.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was held at Dallas, Texas, from November 15 to 18. The retiring President, Mr. C. S. Martin (Nashville), reviewed the commerce and pharmacy of the past year. The subsequent proceedings were of a harmonious character, the chief business being the presentation of a series of elaborate reports which are the work of committees representing the views of the Association as a whole rather than individual opinion. Consequently they do not elicit any general discussion. Among the reports presented was one from the committee on prevention of adulteration, giving comments on about sixty important typical drugs and chemicals which have been detained at the ports for examination. These included the following references to drugs supplied:

Balsam Peru consisting in whole or part of synthetic imitation; belladonna-leaves containing scopolia-leaves; belladonna-root containing poke-root; jalap deficient in resin-content; burdock-root containing unknown roots; tragacanth adulterated with starch; hyoscyamus of low alkaloidal value; Mexican so-called scammony-root offered as true, etc.

Mr. J. L. Hopkins, of New York, presented a report on the commercial history of the drug-market during the year, and Mr. Levi Wilcox dealt at length with the adulteration of turpentine. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Ph.D., was elected President for the ensuing year.

South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.

EXAMINATIONS.—Three candidates presented themselves at the examination held on November 9 and 10, but only one, Mr. E. J. Hill (of Lennon, Ltd.), Graaff Reinet, proved successful.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. S. Hewitt, of Bloemfontein, on returning from a holiday trip in England, stayed at the Cape some time before journeying North.—Mr. J. Parry, of Kimberley, was also in Cape Town when the mail left.—Mr. H. Magness-Elgar (Martin Elgar, Ltd.) has returned to Cape Town on a business trip.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The attendance at most of the sectional addresses of the Congress, which closed on November 5, was better than anticipated, notwithstanding the counter-attractions. Among the various subjects discussed were the "Modern Treatment of Tuberculosis," introduced by Dr. A. Murray Gray, of Durban, and a lecture by Sir Kendal Franks in the Special Subjects Section on "Hospital Administration and Organisation in South Africa." In contrasting the English, American, and Australasian methods, Sir Kendal thought the American method of limiting the number of free beds an improvement upon the English. Resolutions were adopted affirming the advisability of the establishment of hospitals for patients unable to pay for medical treatment, partly or entirely supported by the Government, and to which private patients be admitted, if no nursing-homes are available, on payment of suitable fees. Other resolutions adopted *en bloc* on October 30 related to the necessity for the creation of a Portfolio of Public Health, the appointment of a medical officer and a medical council for the Union. Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd., had a special exhibition during the Congress of scientific, medical, and bacteriological apparatus in their scientific department, to which members were invited. Leitz microscopes, the firm's pharmaceutical preparations, to which they have devoted a lot of attention, Merck's products, and Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations were the principal lines on view.

Orange Free State.

O.F.S. MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL.—The Council's monthly meeting was held on November 11, when there were present: The President (Dr. Ward), Drs. Bidwell, De Kock, Manning, and Swift, Mr. Redpath (dental member), and Mr. Jeffreys (pharmaceutical member). The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Greaves, a candidate at the last Chemists and Druggists' examination, complaining that the dispensing-counters used for the examination were inadequately fitted, and that this fact resulted in the hindrance and annoyance of candidates. It was resolved that a copy of the letter be referred to Messrs. Fowlie and Westlake, the examiners in practical pharmacy and dispensing at the examination in question, with a request that they should report on the matter to the Council. The action of the executive committee in approving the registration of William Todd Prophet (chemist and druggist, Great Britain) as a chemist and druggist, though he had lost his Minor certificate, was confirmed on condition of his making a sworn declaration that the diploma had been irretrievably lost. The special Chemists and Druggists' examination for Mr. L. G. Greaves was fixed for December 6 and 7, the examiners appointed being Messrs. Fowlie and Hewitt (materia medica and pharmacy), Drs. Bidwell and Manning (prescriptions), Professor Rudge and Mr. Lyle (chemistry and physics), and Professor Potts (botany). Mr. Jeffreys produced a copy of the following resolution passed at a meeting of the O.F.S. Pharmaceutical Society, September 11:

That the chemists present at the meeting are in favour of the Qualifying examination being taken in two parts, the practical at one time and the theoretical at another. Proposed by S. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Rawlings.

The President then asked Mr. Jeffreys, who brought forward the resolution in accordance with a request by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, if he was in favour of this

step being taken. Mr. Jeffreys replied in the negative, because it would militate against reciprocity between the provinces. The President stated that that reason did not appeal to him so much as the fact that any lowering of the standard would make it too easy for applicants to pass the examination. No resolution was taken on the question, but the Secretary was instructed to submit to the examiners, prior to drawing up the time-table, the advisability of the examination in practical pharmacy and dispensing being taken first at the December examination.

Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL MEDICAL BOARD.—Eleven medical practitioners and two dentists have been nominated for the six vacancies on the Council, one of which is to be filled by a dental member.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.—The following chemists and druggists have been nominated for election to the Transvaal Pharmacy Board: Edwin John Adcock (Krugersdorp), Robert Butters (Johannesburg), Benjamin Owen Jones (Boksburg), Charles Keir (Johannesburg), Alexander Rennie (Johannesburg), and Pieter Jacobus Spruyt (Pretoria). The Minister of the Interior has appointed December 15 as the day on or before which voting papers shall be returned to the Secretary of the Board at Johannesburg. The elected members will serve on the Board for the next three years.

Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

THE quarterly meeting was held at the Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, on November 8. The President (Mr. Macdonald) presided over a fairly representative gathering of members, among whom were Messrs. Keir, Dinwoodie, Butters, Rennie, Spruyt and Tibbitt (Pretoria), and B. Owen Jones (Boksburg).

ALTERATIONS IN RULES.—The business before the meeting was the amendment of some of the Society's rules, which matter had been carefully gone into by a sub-committee. A draft copy of the proposed amendments had been sent to every member, and after they had been read the amended rules were read seriatim and the changes explained by Mr. Keir (Vice-President). The amended rules were agreed upon unanimously.

RETAIL PRICES came in for a long discussion, as for some time chemists had not been adhering to the Blue List, which had been of such service in the past. Mr. Warren proposed "That a committee be formed to approach all chemists within the Johannesburg magisterial district, with a view to arriving at an agreed price-list." Mr. Ashkanazy seconded, and the motion was agreed to, the following committee being elected: Messrs. Warren, Ashkanazy, Walker-Pole, Corry, Keating, Purnell, and Marshall, the Secretary to act as convener.

PHARMACY BOARD CANDIDATES.—The following candidates for the Pharmacy Board then addressed the meeting: Messrs. R. Butters, A. Rennie, P. J. Spruyt, Charles Keir, and B. Owen Jones. The last-named also spoke on behalf of Mr. E. J. Adcock, who was unavoidably absent.

Japanese Jottings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

SAMPLES of lozenges, pastilles, and cachous, prepared by certain British makers and introduced by the "Japan Druggist" of Osaka, are now being exhibited in the Sample Exhibition room, and are a source of attraction to druggists. They admire their quality, saying such fine preparations are beyond the reach of Japanese makers.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.—Mr. Kakichi Nagamatsu, who was sent specially to Europe by the Minister of Interior to obtain commercial training, has returned, having finished his studies of the oil, wax, grease, and glycerin industries. He is to build a factory to manufacture stearin, glycerin, water-glass, and other products, and is to be assisted by Mr. K. Okura and other large capitalists in Tokyo.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN JAPAN.—Lever Bros., of Port Sunlight, have organised at Kobe a company, under the commercial code of Japan, called Nippon Lever Bros., Kabushikikaisha, or the Japan Lever Bros. Co., Ltd. The capital is 1,500,000 yen, and the factory is to be built at

Amagasaki, near Osaka. The factory will produce soap, candles, varnishes, chemicals, and all kinds of toilet-products.

PHARMACISTS' PROTEST.—A general meeting of pharmacists of the Kwantan, Western Japan, convened by Mr. Ichiro Shiomi, pioneer pharmacist in the city of Osaka and proprietor of the "Japan Druggist," was held on October 9 at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. Over two hundred pharmacists from cities and towns west of Nagoya assembled, as representing local Associations. They discussed the proposed new ordinance *re* patent medicines and new remedies. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the ordinance, and elected executive committees. Mr. I. Shiomi presided, and five members of the Imperial Diet were present. After the meeting the members dined together at Kishimat's Hotel, and in the course of the evening speeches were made-deprecating the action of the Minister of Interior, which, it was said, would infringe the rights of pharmacists.

German Quackery Bill.

THE Bill dealing with "abuses in the healing profession," which has been submitted to the German Reichstag, has, after two days' discussion, during which there was considerable opposition to it, been referred to a committee of twenty-eight members. In introducing the Bill, Herr Delbrueck, Secretary of State for the Interior, outlined its objects and reviewed the circumstances which led to its drafting. Up to 1869, Herr Delbrueck pointed out, persons desirous of practising medicine were expected to produce adequate proof of possessing proper qualifications; but the "trade regulations" introduced in that year placed the treatment of sick persons on the footing of a "free profession or trade" and removed former restrictions, with the result that the number of unqualified practitioners in Germany increased to an alarming extent. The Bundesrat deemed it insufficient, Herr Delbrueck remarked, to restore the conditions in force forty years ago; but it was hoped that a system of Government control of qualified and unqualified practitioners would be the means of safeguarding the interests of the public, the treatment of certain illnesses only being prohibited to unqualified practitioners. The question of the sale of "secret medicines" had, the Secretary of State announced, received the special attention of the Bundesrat, and it is proposed to suspend the sale of such proprietaries as, in the opinion of a commission composed of legal and technical experts, shall be deemed injurious to health. The representatives of the industries affected will be allowed to state their case before the commission. In the discussion which followed, the proposed prohibition of treatment by correspondence, hypnotic treatment, and "Christian Science" was received with general approbation; but the proposals dealing with secret medicines and advertising questions were condemned by the representatives of practically all parties in the House. These proposals would, it was contended, perpetuate the unsatisfactory and arbitrary regulations hitherto in force. The elastic and indefinite character of the Bill met with general criticism, while the penalties for publishing misleading advertisements were defined as constituting a real menace to the German Press. As the repeated judgment of the German courts has established the responsibility of the editor of a paper, as well as of the advertiser, for the contents of any insertion appearing in his pages, there would appear, as one member remarked, to be nothing left to the editor in such a case but to engage the services of a specialist in secret medicines as a permanent addition to his staff. In a leading article on Proprietaries and the Press, the "Berliner Tageblatt" sounds the keynote of much of the opposition which the Bill is meeting at the hands of the Press, and which arises from a resentment of the autocratic intervention of the Bundesrat in the administration of the proposed measure. The opposition is spontaneous and reasonable; leading pharmaceutical firms in Germany are up in arms against the Bill, and it is apparent from the widespread feeling against it that the Government has blundered.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

What is "Remuneration?"—In the Workmen's Compensation Act appeal case of *Skailes v. Blue Anchor Line, Ltd.*, decided by the Court of Appeal on December 3, wherein the question at issue was whether commission and a bonus received by the husband of the claimant was "remuneration" within the meaning of the Act, the Master of the Rolls said: " 'Remuneration' is not the same thing as salary or cash payment by the employer. The word 'remuneration' is only found in Section 13 of the Act and in Schedule 1, Rule 2, and this latter rule satisfies me that remuneration involves precisely the same considerations as earnings. I do not think it is open to this Court, after our decision in *Dothie v. Robert Macandrew & Co.*, to take any other view. We there held that the value of board and lodging must be brought into account in considering whether the remuneration of the deceased man exceeded £250., and that the mere cash salary was not to be solely regarded."

Chilblains an "Accident."—In the Court of Appeal on December 3, judgment was given under the Workmen's Compensation Act in the appeal of *Warner v. Couchman* from the decision of the Tenterden County Court Judge against a claim of a journeyman baker who, in going his round with his employer's cart, had his right hand and arm frost-bitten, and claimed compensation, on the ground that it was an "accident" arising out of his employment. The appeal was dismissed by the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Farwell, but Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton dissented. In his judgment, the Master of the Rolls said that he felt considerable doubt whether there was an "accident" within the meaning attributed to that word by this Court and by the House of Lords, but he gave the point in favour of the applicant. Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton was more decided, and quoted the dictum of Lord McLaren in the Scotch case of *Stewart v. Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co.*, which has more than once been approved of in the House of Lords. It is as follows: "If a workman, in the reasonable performance of his duties, sustains a physiological injury as the result of the work he is engaged in, this is accidental injury in the sense of the statute." Every word of this dictum applies to the present case, said Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton. The applicant undoubtedly sustained a physiological injury which was the direct result of the work he was engaged in, and he sustained it in the reasonable performance of his duties, for the facts of the case do not justify any suggestion that he did not protect himself as well as he was practically able to do. "But apart from this dictum, which is one of such authority as to practically bind this Court," continued his Lordship, "the decided cases are, to my mind, conclusive on the point."

High Court Cases.

[Unless otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

JAMES v. FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

In the King's Bench Division on Monday, December 5, Mr. Justice Grantham was to have heard the case of *James v. Freeman's Chlorodyne*, which was entered in the list as "contract."—Mr. Powell, K.C., for the defendants, said that the parties in this case had come to an agreement, and the record would be withdrawn on terms endorsed on counsel's briefs.—Mr. Lewis Thomas, K.C., for the plaintiff, assented, and the record was accordingly withdrawn.

PHARMACY ACTS APPEAL.

The test case of the Pharmaceutical Society against Nash was mentioned to Justices Darling and Bucknill in the King's Bench Divisional Court on Tuesday, December 6, their Lordships granting an application that the appeal in the case should not be heard before December 14. Mr. J. A. Slater, who made the application, said counsel engaged in the case in the court below [Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones] was at that moment busy in connection with "matters of national importance." (Laughter.) The consent of the parties had been given to the application being made.

[In this case the defendant, Mr. W. J. Nash, was an assistant to Messrs. James Nash & Sons, nurserymen, 11 High Street, Wimbledon, and he was fined 5*l.* under Section 15 of the 1868 Act for illegal sale of poison, he not being qualified under the 1868 Act, nor licensed under the 1908 Act. Mr. James Nash, principal of the firm, was licensed, but Judge Harington held that this licence did not cover the sale by W. J. Nash in the absence of James Nash. (See *C. & D.*, June 25, p. 946.)]

CHEMIST'S BUSINESS IN DISPUTE.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, December 2, Mr. Peterson, K.C., moved before Mr. Justice Neville, in the case of *Knowles v. Roberts*, for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the chemist and druggist business of *Knowles & Co.*, Seymour Street, W., and for an injunction restraining the defendant from carrying on business as *Knowles & Co.*, or under any style calculated to induce the public to believe that he was carrying on plaintiffs' business.

Mr. Owen Thompson, for defendant, said he had only received the plaintiffs' evidence the previous day, and asked for a week's adjournment.

Mr. Peterson said that his case, which, of course, would be denied by the other side, was that the defendant, who managed the business for the plaintiffs, who were two old ladies, had by gross misrepresentations of fact induced them to believe, according to his view, that the landlord was going to distrain, and that other terrible things were going to happen. He then carried off the prescriptions, testimonials, fixtures, and stock, on the understanding that he was going to set up another business for them as their manager. He had set up another business in the same street, but for himself, and was now using the name *Knowles & Co.*, the prescriptions, testimonials, fixtures, and stock.

His Lordship said the remedy would be to make the defendant keep an account over next Friday.

Mr. Peterson asked for an undertaking that the defendant would carry on the business in due and proper course during the week, that he should not sell or dispose of anything taken from plaintiffs' premises, except stock in the proper course of business, and that he should keep an account and pay the takings into a bank.

Mr. Owen Thompson said he could not give any such undertaking.

His Lordship said he did not think Mr. Peterson could ask for as much as that.

Mr. Owen Thompson: The defendant purchased the business, and I have here the agreement signed by the plaintiffs.

The motion was adjourned for a week, the defendant undertaking meanwhile to keep an account.

NATIONAL CASH-REGISTERS.

The case of *Riley v. The National Cash-register Co., Ltd.* is again before the Court. It was tried in February by Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury (see *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 247), and decided against the plaintiff by the learned Judge non-suiting him. The plaintiff appealed, and the Court of Appeal on June 21 decided that there must be a new trial (see *C. & D.*, June 25, p. 948). The case accordingly came before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury at the High Court on Tuesday, December 6, and the hearing is continuing day by day. The plaintiff is a tobacconist in Accrington, and he obtained from the National Cash-register Co., Ltd., a cash-till at 4*£*. He alleges misrepresentation by a former agent for the company and breach of contract on the company's part.

The hearing of witnesses for the plaintiff was continued on Wednesday, when also Mr. McCall, K.C., opened the case for the defence, and Mr. Richard Falkner, an agent of the defendant company, was under examination when the Court adjourned until Thursday, when further evidence was given.

Medicine-stamp Act, 1812.

A REMEDY FOR OBESITY.

At the Marlborough Police Court, before Mr. Denman, on December 7, the Phatolene Co., Ltd., Berwick House, Oxford Street, W., was summoned by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for selling and exposing for sale unstamped a medicine called "Phatolene"; also for trading in the article without having the necessary licence. In all there were four summonses. Mr. Beattie, of the Solicitors' Department, appeared in support of the prosecution, and Mr. Cyril H. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Beattie, in opening the case, said that "Phatolene" was sold as a remedy for obesity at different prices up to 17*s.* 6*d.*, and as it was not provided with a Revenue stamp

* William Knowles, chemist, 40 Seymour Street, N.W., occurs in the London Directory.

he submitted that the Revenue was being defrauded of duties. Mr. George Blount, the managing director, who carried on the business, had explained that he thought it was a pure drug, and that he was entitled to sell it. He had repeatedly been warned about the matter, and continued to sell it up to October last, though the solicitor for the defence now stated that at present it was not being sold.

Mr. Denman: What do you say the stuff is made of?

Mr. Beattie: My analyst is here. It contains two vegetable extracts and some liquorice, with a coating of French chalk. Seaweed, I am told, is an ingredient.

Joseph Garston, an officer of Customs and Excise, proved purchasing a sample of the articles.

Mr. Denman (looking at the witness, a slim young man): You didn't tell them you were suffering from excessive obesity? The Witness (smiling): No, sir. I handed the package to Mr. Cope, of the Customs and Excise Department.

Mr. Cope stated that he warned Mr. Blount as to the sale of the article, and that gentleman said: "I am a fully qualified chemist, and purchase the tablets as a pure drug. They are an extract of bladderwrack." That was, the witness added, a kind of seaweed (*Uucus vesiculosus*). He told Mr. Blount that that was not what the article was.

Mr. Charles Simmonds, an analyst in the Government laboratories, deposed that the pills or tablets were composed of three vegetable products—extract of bladderwrack, powdered liquorice-root, and some ground husk or shell like cocoanut shell. Cross-examined, witness stated that extract of bladderwrack is recognised as a remedy for obesity, and appears in the Pharmacopoeias of some countries, but not in the British Pharmacopœia. He had been told that in the West of Ireland bladderwrack is used for fattening pigs, though its extract might have a different effect on human beings.

Mr. Denman adjourned the hearing of the summons with the view of witnesses being called for the defence.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Pocklington Police Court on December 3, Ernest Belden and Tom Dale, grocers, Pocklington, were fined 10s., and 3s. costs, for selling two sixpenny bottles of camphorated oil which was found on analysis to be deficient to the extent of 51 per cent. in camphor, and 30 per cent. of the oil was lard oil.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Bolton on December 5, Walter Travis, medicine-vendor, 121 Bridgeman Street, Bolton, was fined 10s., and costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 35.09 per cent. For the prosecution it was stated that there was a large quantity of the spirit sold in the town by unqualified persons, and the public might not get the exact drug or medicine. The qualified chemists contended that this was unfair competition, and that if these traders would not sell the drug according to the standard they ought to be dealt with. Defendant stated that he had been in the business for three weeks only, and none of the travellers had warned him about the spirit deteriorating every time the bottle was opened.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

ROSENSCHEIN, D., and BEEDELL, H. D., artificial-teeth manufacturers, Shepherd's Bush Green, London, W., under the style of the London Artificial Teeth Co.

WEIL, G., and STARKIE, W., chemists, Strand, London, W.C., under the style of the International Chemical Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

LLOYD, T. J., Bargoed, Glam., chemist and druggist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

LLOYD, THOMAS JOHN, Bargoed, Glam., manager of a drug stores.

THOMSON, DOUGLAS LAWSON, Newbury, physician and surgeon.

WORTS, LEWIS, Leighton Buzzard, doctor of medicine.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re Robert John Watt, 55 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, late Southminster, Essex, Chemist.—The first meeting of creditors was held at 14 Bedford Row, London, W.C., with the Official Receiver (Mr. Garton) presiding. The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 280*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and assets 80*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The debtor attributed his failure to illness during the past twelve months and consequent expenses. Mr. Montague White, chartered accountant, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., was appointed trustee, and the following were appointed as a committee of inspection: Mr. Chas. John Phillips (Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. Charles Hewitt (Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), and Mr. Frederick John Smith (Sangers). The Chairman said the debtor had been carrying on business in partnership with his brother since February 1899. He started with a capital of 150*l.*, and his brother put in a like amount. The purchase-price was 750*l.*, including the goodwill. The brother left the business in June 1906, and under a dissolution agreement the debtor was to pay him 400*l.* by yearly instalments of 50*l.*, two only of which were paid. In June 1910 the debtor, who had been ill, sold his business to his brother for 450*l.* From this was deducted principal and interest owing to the brother on mortgage, 327*l.*, and the amount owing to him on trading account, 45*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance of 77*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, out of which the rent (35*l.*) and the overdraft at the bank (30*l.*) were paid. The following are creditors: The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London (23*l.*); Scutell Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham (10*l.*); Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bristol (23*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London (13*l.*); Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London (21*l.*); W. H. Smith & Sons, London (12*l.*); Sangers, London (48*l.*); Cooper & Nephew, Ltd., Berkhamstead (18*l.*).

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

STRETTON HILLS MINERAL-WATER CO. (1910), LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a company with similar name at Church Stretton, Salop, and elsewhere, and to adopt an agreement with the said company and H. Boulton, the liquidator.

PREMIER PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 6,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of melters and refiners of edible and other fats, tallow, glycerin, etc. The first directors are J. Colman, L. M. Colman, R. Macmeikan, and J. G. Crichton. R.O., Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.

A. E. STEEL, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of a medicinal preparation known as "Steel's Syrup of Prunes," dealers in medicines and medical preparations and drugs, etc. The first subscribers and directors are: Mrs. A. E. Hall, 15 Walton Place, S.W.; and Annie V. Alcock, Farningham, Kent, secretary. R.O., 489A Oxford Street, W.

Company News.

EDWARDS CHYMISTS, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. W. A. Channing, 55 Northgate Street, Devizes.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN.—To be wound up. Liquidator, Dr. Clement Godson, 5 Montague Mansions, London, W.

WHALLEY DRUG CO. (MILES PLATTING), LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. F. Hamer) at meeting to be held at 101 Katherine Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, on January 6, 1911, at 11.30 A.M.

COMPANIES REGISTER.—A notice gazetted on December 2 states that at the expiration of three months from that date the undermentioned joint-stock companies will be struck off the register unless cause is shown to the contrary: Continuous Aerated Filter Co., Ltd.; Foreign Perfumery Co., Ltd.; Hygienic Food Supply Co., Ltd.; K.C. Soap and Polish Co., Ltd.; Photophane Printing Co., Ltd.; Triticine, Ltd.

ILFORD, LTD.—The report for the year ending October 31, to be presented at the meeting to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on December 13, states that, after making an allowance for depreciation and provision for doubtful debts, the net profit for the year is 33,981*l.* This amount, with 2,467*l.* brought forward from last year, gives 36,448*l.* for appropriation. The directors have paid the dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares, amounting to 11,400*l.*, leaving a balance of 25,048*l.* From this balance the directors recommend that 9,000*l.* be set aside for writing down good-

will, investments, and plant, and that a dividend of 6 per cent., amounting to 11,400*l.*, be paid on the ordinary share capital for the year ended October 31, 1910. This will absorb 20,400*l.*, leaving 4,648*l.* to be carried forward. The concentration at Ilford of the company's works is now complete. The Warley factory has been closed, and all the company's manufactures are being produced at the enlarged and improved factories at Ilford. The present factories at Ilford have a larger manufacturing capacity than was previously available at Ilford and Warley combined. The board recommend that the sum of 20,000*l.* be taken from the reserve fund and written off the value of the Warley buildings, cottages, and plant.

IDRIS & CO., LTD.—The directors state in their annual report for the year ended October 31, 1910, that they regret, owing to the adverse conditions which have continued during the past year, that they are unable to show a favourable result. After paying debenture interest 4,000*l.*, and writing off full depreciations as in previous years, there is a profit for the year of 1,397*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, as compared with a loss of 1,960*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* in 1909, and it is proposed to carry forward the credit balance of 245*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The weather record for 1910 was unfortunately even worse than that of 1909, and the demand for mineral-waters was very greatly reduced in consequence. However, in spite of adverse conditions the sales show a fair increase, and the directors feel convinced that if the summer had been normal the year's profit would have been considerably increased. The high price of sugar and other materials has also accounted for a great reduction in profits. Careful consideration has been given during the past year to the question of reduction of expenses, and the directors hope to effect further economies. The directors are pleased to report that the Royal Warrant of Appointment has been renewed, and that the company has been awarded a Grand Prix at the Brussels Exhibition (the only one given for British aërated-waters) and a gold medal at the Buenos Aires Exhibition. The retiring directors, Mr. T. H. W. Idris and Mr. James Bradford, offer themselves for re-election.

CAMWAL, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year which ended on September 30 states that: "Mainly owing to an absence of hot weather, the past season proved bad one for the mineral-water trade generally—even worse than the preceding year—and we therefore consider we are fortunate in being able to show a balance on the right side, and to recommend a dividend of 2*½* per cent. on the preference shares, being 1*¼* per cent. balance of dividend to September 30, 1909, and 1*½* per cent. on account of the year to September 30, 1910. This would absorb 1,236*l.* 2*s.*, leaving a balance of 609*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* to be carried forward to next year. . . . We give notice to the holders of preference fractional certificates that applications for the allotment of preference shares in exchange for fractional certificates must be made not later than June 30, 1911, after which date no further allotments will be made. If any holder of a fractional certificate write to the secretary stating his price for the sale of his certificate, or the purchase of another certificate, the secretary will do what he can to find a purchaser or a seller, as the case may be. In view of the downward tendency of retail prices for mineral waters, we suggest to our chemist shareholders that they should sell the Camwal products at the most moderate prices possible, so that their trade may not be killed by a too high retail price. We consider that, when properly advocated and pushed by so influential a member of the community as the chemist, our carefully manufactured waters will always command a somewhat higher price than the average run of mineral waters. Where chemists have reason to suppose that in their town an attempt will be made to eliminate the middleman, we shall be pleased to take prompt steps, in co-operation with our retail chemists, to meet the competition on its own lines. Mr. F. A. Gould retires from the board of directors, but offers himself for re-election." The profit and loss account shows a net profit of 1,216*l.* The shareholders will meet at Frascati's, Oxford Street, London, W., on December 9.

Recent Wills.

THE LATE MR. DAVID HODGETON, Ph.C., Brechin, left estate valued at 11,278*l.*

MR. JAMES SALTMER, 218 Anlaby Road, Hull, wholesale chemist, who died on September 17, left estate of the gross value of 31,518*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 31,351*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

MR. ERNEST HENRY GODFREY STEINHOFF, Woodford, and of Messrs. Steinhoff, Sons & Muir, Ltd., of 6 Trinity Square, Tower Hill, E.C., manufacturers of anti-fouling composition, resin, colour-lead, zinc and size merchants, who died on September 23, left estate of the gross value of 26,407*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, with net personality 25,854*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Almanacks and Diaries.

MR. WILLIAM PALMER, Queen Street, Maidenhead, sends out a "monthly reminder." This consists of a card for use as a blotter, one side giving a calendar for the month and a pretty view appropriate to the season. The reminders are posted monthly to likely customers, and are distributed to customers as well. With good results, he tells us.

The calendar for 1911 issued by Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, London, E., consists of a stout green-and-gold card, with hanging-loop, bearing a calendar and a beautiful coloured illustration of the firm's staple chemical-products in their natural colours. The calendar is an artistic advertisement of the company's fine chemicals.

"OLD FRIENDS ARE THE BEST" is the title of the picture by Mr. Edmund Osthaus, an American painter, which adorns the calendar issued by Mr. E. Matthews, Medical Hall Royston, Herts. The calendar has no advertising-matter bearing only Mr. Matthews's name and address. The subject, which is beautifully reproduced in colours, deals with a hunter who, while sitting thinking of the loneliness of his existence, is suddenly overwhelmed by the lavish attentions of his pack of hounds.

THE SCIENTISTS' REFERENCE-BOOK AND POCKET DIARY for 1911, issued by Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Victoria Bridge, Manchester, is a fount of information for the scientist and the student. It is a double booklet, arranged in two sections. One part contains calendars, diary, memorandum-pages, daily-wants dictionary, and first-aid treatment (including poisoning). The other portion contains a compendium of scientific facts concerning astronomy, meteorology, weights and measures, chemical terminology and synonyms, formulae and solubility of chemicals, test-solution strengths, alloys, scientific terms, physics, botany, hygiene, composition of foods, etc. There are also perforated pages for notes. It will be seen that the book will be of great use as a pharmacist's pocket-companion. The price is 1*s.* 6*d.* in stout leather covers, or 2*s.* 6*d.* in real Morocco.

The "Wellcome Photographic Exposure Record and Diary" for 1911, which has been published this week by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., is as full of virility as ever. It is produced in the neat green pocket-book form with which users of the "Diary" are now familiar, and there is included the same style of exposure-calculator which has done so much to popularise this publication. In response to the wish of those amateurs who adhere in practice to one particular brand of plate, or film, a special slip for attachment to the disc may now be obtained, which indicates the correct exposure for every stop. This attachment is supplied to purchasers of the book, on application, by the publishers. Another new feature is a special article on colour-photography, in which a simplified method of producing the necessary solutions is given. The "Diary" retails at 1*s.* It sells well just before Christmas, so that photographic chemists should be ready at once for the demand.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD., 24 and 25 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., have again prepared for 1911 a calendar with tear-offs for each month, each sheet bearing beautifully reproduced pictures of domestic animals and birds. The year begins with the rough-coated collie "Bayard of Tytton," and this is followed by white wyandottes, then "Korsar," the harlequin Great Dane, and so on—birds and dogs—the description in each case being given on the back of the monthly sheet. Besides the calendar, Spratt's Patent, Ltd., are also issuing a series of copyright postcards in three sets, illustrating thirty-six different breeds of dogs. Each set comprises twelve postcards in an envelope, to sell at 6*d.* per set. They are reproduced from original paintings by F. T. Daws, and are printed by the three-colour block-process, being faithful to the originals. Chemists who write to the company for a copy of the calendar should ask for particulars in regard to the supply of these postcards, which many customers would no doubt desire to purchase.

Specimens of other similar annual publications issued by manufacturers, retailers, and wholesalers will be received by the Editor for comment.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER-SEED.—The sunflower-seed crop of the Northern Caucasus, where the seed is cultivated for the sake of its oil and for consumption as a dainty by the lower classes, is reported to be good this year. The stalk of the plant is used in the manufacture of potash.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Unusually large quantities are being now collected in the Northern Caucasus, the Trans-Caucasus, and Central Asia; the root is pressed into bales and sent to Batoum for shipment. The quantity annually exported, chiefly to the United States, is on the increase.

Births.

LESLIE.—At 118 Clifton Road, Aberdeen, on December 6, the wife of Robert Leslie, pharmaceutical chemist, of a daughter.

McMURTRIE.—At 37 Gellymill Street, Macduff, on November 23, the wife of John McMurtie, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Deaths.

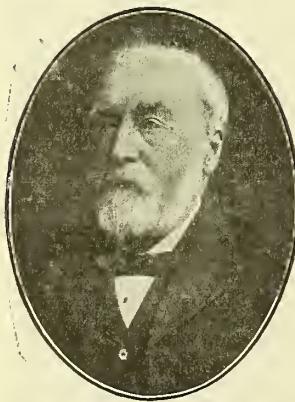
CLARK.—At Denehurst, Sutton, on November 24, Mr. William Williams Clark, Ph.C., Dorking, aged eighty.

CRAIG.—At Hawick, on December 7, Mr. John Craig, chemist and druggist. Mr. Craig was born in the early thirties at the farm of Brailey, Darvel, Ayrshire, which his father left soon after for Dunlop, Kircudbrightshire. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Paterson, chemist, Castle Douglas, in the premises now occupied by Messrs. Paterson & Stewart. Leaving Castle Douglas at the end of his apprenticeship, he went to the Apothecaries' Hall, Glasgow, where he remained for two years. He started business in Hawick in 1855, and some years later began to manufacture aerated waters. The latter business has for many years been the principal one of its kind in the South of Scotland. Mr. Craig was noted also as a trainer of apprentices, among whom have been Mr. Robert McAdam, manager of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co.; Mr. T. J. S. Blaine, chemist, of Hawick and Ayr; Mr. Thomas Maben, of Parke, Davis & Co.; Mr. Walter Grieve, of Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. George L. Scott, of the Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy; and Mr. D. C. Michie, who has for some years managed Mr. Craig's pharmacy. Mr. Craig is survived by Mrs. Craig and three daughters and a son, the latter an advocate. The funeral takes place to-day (10th).

FOX.—At Sheffield, on December 5, Councillor Alfred Russell Fox, F.L.S., chemist and druggist, aged fifty-seven.

Mr. Fox had been seriously ill for about a year, but latterly his health had improved considerably, and he was making preparations for a trip to the South Coast and the Continent when the end came with tragic suddenness. Councillor Fox was a native of Sheffield in 1853, and a prominent member for thirty years of the Sheffield Chemical and Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was twice President (in 1888 and 1903). His father, Mr. William Fox, who carried on business as a chemist and medical botanist in Castle Street, Sheffield, took him into partnership in 1876, and he succeeded to the business on his

father's death. Mr. Fox aided in the upkeep of the Sheffield School of Pharmacy before it was taken over by the University authorities, and he was esteemed by his pharmaceutical *confrères* for his good work on their behalf. He pursued botany as a hobby, being one of the oldest members of the



MR. JOHN CRAIG.



MR. A. R. FOX, F.L.S.

Sheffield Field Naturalists' Society and of the Sheffield Microscopical Society, and became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1896. Mr. Fox was an active Freemason, being a Past-President of the Britannia Lodge and a founder of the Galen Lodge, London. His civic career commenced with his entry into the City Council in 1902, and he was also one of the first members of the Sheffield Education Committee.

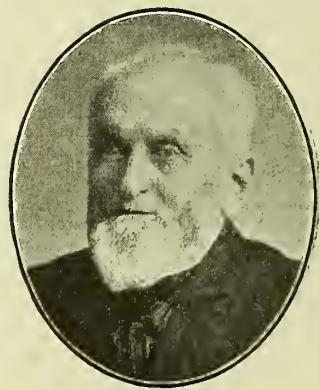
DUNCALFE.—On November 28, after a short illness, Emma, wife of Mr. Richard Duncalfe, chemist and druggist, Higher Road, Urmston, Lancs, aged seventy-one.

FITTIG.—At Strassburg, on November 19, Professor Rudolf Fittig, aged seventy-four. Professor Fittig began his research on aromatic hydrocarbons in 1864, which led to the discovery of diphenyl and the Fittig synthesis of benzol homologues. He also showed the true nature of mesitylene and other trimethyl benzols, and also of various xylools through their oxidation products. The discovery of the benzene tricarboxylic acids and of isophthalic acid in connection therewith were cornerstones in the fabric of organic chemistry. Phenanthrene was another discovery which he made, in conjunction with Ostermayer, in 1873. Professor Fittig contributed extensively to Liebig's "Annals," and was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Tübingen in 1870. He succeeded Professor A. von Bayer six years later in the Chair of Chemistry at Strassburg.

ISDALE.—At Paisley, on December 1, Mr. Ralph Isdale, the senior partner of the firm of Isdale & McCallum, soap manufacturers, Paisley, aged eighty.

SKELTON.—At Elm Avenue, Beeston, Notts, on December 3, Bessie, widow of the late Mr. John H. Skelton, chemist and druggist, Eastwood, Notts.

STURTON.—On November 30, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Sturton, chemist and druggist, aged ninety-five. Mr. Sturton was born at Sleaford in Lincolnshire, and was apprenticed to his elder brother John at Peterborough. In 1839 he purchased the business of an apothecary named Winterbourne in Fitzroy Street, Cambridge, which he carried on successfully for forty years. On retiring in 1879 in favour of his sons, Mr. R. Sturton and Mr. J. A. Sturton — the former taking the pharmaceutical part — he devoted his time to the public service. He represented the West Barnwell Ward on the Town Council, and was also a member of the County Council and of the Chesterton and Cambridge Boards of Guardians. Mr. Sturton leaves five daughters, two sons, many grandchildren, and some great-grandchildren. Mr. R. Sturton has since retired from business in favour of his son, Mr. D. A. Sturton, who qualified in 1904.



MR. JOSEPH STURTON.

WIDDISON.—At 40 Elmore Road, Sheffield, recently, Mr. Thos. Widdison, for many years a member of the staff of Boots, Ltd., at High Street, Sheffield.

CYPRUS SPONGES.—The Cyprus Government obtains about 700*t.* annually as its share (20 per cent.) of the sponge catch. The Turkish waters having been thrown open to sponge-fishers, fewer boats are now coming to Cyprus, and the receipts from the fishery are much less. This is most beneficial to the Cyprus waters, and gives an opportunity for the sponges to establish themselves again. The total quantity of sponges fished in 1909-10 was 2,327 okes of good sponge and 216 okes of damaged sponge.

Trade Notes.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., announce that their offices and warehouses will be closed from 1 P.M. on Saturday, December 24, until 9 A.M. on Wednesday, December 28.

NEWSPAPER-ADVERTISING BLOCKS AND FANCY BOXES are lines specialised in by Messrs. Dudley & Co., 451 and 458 Holloway Road, London, N., from whom chemists can obtain illustrated list of these articles on applying by postcard.

MESSRS. FREDK. FARMER & Co., specialists in rat-destroying, 1a College Lane, High Street, Homerton, London, N.E., inform us that they will be pleased to send their new "Ratto" showcard, with effective figure of a dead rat on it, to any chemist on receipt of a postcard.

EDWARDS' HARLENE Co., 95 and 96 High Holborn, London, W.C., offer C. & D. subscribers six 1s.-size bottles of "Harlene," or six boxes "Cremex" shampoo-powders, free, in order to show their appreciation of the way in which their minimum retail protective scheme has been received. See their advertisement in this issue.

MARTINDALE'S "SALVARSAN" ("606") OUTFIT.—This contains, as the engraving shows, the necessary armamenta for the subcutaneous and intramuscular injection of Salvarsan—viz., 1 tube (0.6 gram) of Salvarsan, 1 record syringe, with two platinum needles (thick and thin), 1 bottle of sodium-hydrate solution for dissolving Salvarsan, 1 bottle of hydrochloric acid for neutralising subsequent to dissolving (both these are of special strength), 1 porcelain dish, glass rod, litmus-paper, and directions for procedure. The apparatus, in strong mahogany case, in this manner should prove of great convenience, and save both doctor and chemist endless bother hunting up literature on the subject. Special outfits are also supplied for intravenous dosage. Full details are obtainable from W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W.

MESSRS. KNOLL & Co., 8 Harp Lane, London, E.C., send us a portfolio containing therapeutic treatises (in German), with formulae, etc., dealing with the following new remedies made by them: Anthrasol, Bromural, Digi- puratum, Diuretin, Eugalol, Ferropyrin, Ichthalbin, Jodival, Jodoformogen, Kodein, Lenigallol, Ovaraden and Ov.-Trif, Santyl, Styptol, Styracol, Tannalbin, Thyraden, Triferrin and Arsen-triferrin.

MESSRS. H. BRONBLEY & Co., LTD., Acton Vale, London, W., have cleverly turned to account the topic of the hour by asking the public in their advertisements for a referendum of their preference between Viotto and Havanita (Courvoisier's), a voting-paper being given for return. It is not necessary to buy the perfume; but we understand that if any people buy the perfume direct, all money received will be sent or credited to the chemist in the district who stocks the perfumes.

STERILISABLE SYRINGES.—Hypodermic syringes with solid glass or metal plungers, which can be thoroughly and efficiently sterilised, are now in general use by doctors. It is interesting to recall that thirteen years ago Dr. J. Donelan, of 6 Manchester Square, London, W., asked Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 48 Wigmore Street, W., to make for him a sterilisable syringe, and an article calling the attention of the medical profession to this instrument appeared in "The Lancet" of December 25, 1897.

Soon afterwards sterilisable syringes with solid plungers were made up and patented in France, Germany, and other countries; but the fact remains that the invention is due to Dr. Donelan and Messrs. Allen & Hanburys.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. T. READ, chemist, Camberley, has disposed of his business to Mr. J. W. Todd, Ph.C., of 71 High Street, Oxford.

MR. O. R. WINDEMER, Ph.C., has sold his branch business at 6 Station Road, New Barnet, to Mr. G. H. Pierson, Ph.C.

MR. J. A. ANDERSON, chemist and druggist, of Didsbury, has purchased the business of Miss A. L. Kelly at 9 Moorside Road, Heaton Moor, Lancs.

MR. JOHN WATSON, pharmacist, has taken over the business of Mr. W. H. White, chemist and druggist, at the Waterloo Pharmacy, 11 High Street, Stroud.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. JOHN B. ROBINSON, of Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield, has been elected to fill a casual vacancy on the local Town Council.

MR. JOSEPH WINTER, chemist and druggist, 3 Mostyn Street, Llandudno, has been elected Vice-President of the local Trade Guardian Society.

MR. H. L. Karnovsky, of Sive Brothers & Karnovsky, Johannesburg, sailed for South Africa on November 26 by the R.M.S. *Edinburgh Castle*.

MR. C. H. HAMPSHIRE, Ph.C., demonstrator at the Pharmaceutical Society's School, has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science of London University with first-class honours in chemistry.

MR. W. A. WHATMOUGH, Ph.C., A.I.C., of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Editorial Staff, has passed with second-class honours the B.Sc. examination of the London University, botany being his principal subject.

MR. PERCY J. ASHFIELD, chemist and druggist, Rhyl, has undertaken the management of the local amateur theatrical entertainments for some years past. The play reproduced on November 24 was Oscar Wilde's three-act comedy "The Importance of Being Earnest." Commenting upon Mr. Ashfield, the "Rhyl Journal" says: "The exacting part of John Worthing, J.P., was splendidly filled by Mr. Ashfield, who was equally at home as the staid guardian or the impassioned lover, while his access of dignity was fine when dealing with Lady Bracknell."

New Books.

Aspinall, Algernon E. *Pocket Guide to the West Indies*. New and revised edition. Pp. xvi x 316. 6½ x 4. With numerous maps, plans, and tables. 5s. net. (Duckworth & Co.) [This is a well-illustrated and carefully written book, dealing in succession with Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, Dominica, the Virgin Islands, Guadalupe, Martinique, St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix, St. Martin and St. Bartholomew, Hayti, Cuba, Porto Rico, Curaçao, St. Eustatius and Saba, the Panama Canal, West Indian industries and agriculture and commerce.]

Klein, E. *The Action of Boron Preservatives on *Bacillus Coli* and Allied Microbes*. 11 x 8½. Pp. 8. 6d. (Churchill.) [This article, reprinted from "Public Health," shows that 0.5 per cent. of boron preservative, the amount sanctioned by the report of the Local Government Board's Departmental Committee, exhibits a marked and powerful inhibitory action upon *Bacillus Coli*, *B. Gaertneri*, and *B. typhosus* in both broth and sausage-meat cultures.]

Stoddard, J. T. *Introduction to General Chemistry*. Cr. 8vo. 7s. net. (Macmillan.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THIS was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on December 7. The President first of all referred to the death of Dr. Burck, a corresponding member. The Finance Committee recommended the reinstatement of the Life-members' Fund, which for some years has been incorporated with the General Fund, and the Council agreed. The Benevolent Fund Committee made grants amounting to 173*l.*, and several handsome donations were mentioned as having been received from Chemists' Associations. Mr. Neathercoat reported hopefully regarding the meetings held under the auspices of the Local Associations Committee, but some projected gatherings have had to be put off owing to the General Election. The curriculum scheme, which has been under the consideration of the Examinations and Education Committee, is to be amended and presented to the next Council-meeting. A sub-committee has been appointed to consider the Report on Unqualified Practice and draft a reply to the Privy Council. It was suggested by Mr. Gifford and Mr. F. J. Gibson that the Shops (No. 2) Bill should be re-discussed by local Associations when the Government amendments are known. The President announced that the standard of the Minor examination is not to be raised, the Council having no desire to make it more difficult. Mr. A. J. Phillips was appointed to represent the Society on a Committee of the Board of Trade which is to deal with the revision of the medicine scale of the mercantile marine. Mr. Hagon introduced the question of the recognition of qualified chemists as suppliers of medical stores.

THERE were present Mr. J. F. Harrington (President), Mr. W. L. Currie (Vice-President), Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. A. S. Campkin, Mr. W. G. Cross, Mr. J. H. Cuff, Mr. F. J. Gibson, Mr. R. L. Gifford, Mr. A. Hagon, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Mr. F. A. Rogers, Dr. C. Symes, Mr. R. C. Walshaw, Mr. E. White, and Mr. J. R. Young.

DEATH OF DR. BURCK.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the PRESIDENT referred to the death of Dr. William Burck (*C. & D.*, October 29, p. 654). Dr. Burck was elected a corresponding member of the Society in 1892 and did useful scientific work in botany.

The PRESIDENT here mentioned that Mr. Gibson (Brighton) was unable to be present owing to an attack of nasal haemorrhage.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

One student-associate was elected and three members restored to the Society. Six chemists had their names restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT presented the report of the Finance Committee, of which the following embodies the main features :

General Fund Receipts.

Penalties and costs	...	...	...	£164	9	3
Subscriptions	...	...	...	30	19	6
"Journal" and publications	...	...	...	1,210	12	11
Restoration-fees	...	...	...	3	3	0
Registration-fees	...	...	...	88	4	0
School-fees	...	...	...	65	5	0
Rent	...	...	...	77	13	9
				£1,640	7	5

This, with the balance remaining from last month, gave a total on the General Fund account of 2,168*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, from which the following amounts were recommended for payment :

"Journal" and publications	...	...	£775	18	8
Stationery, etc.	...	...	34	0	4
Current expenses...	...	...	400	0	0
Salaries, etc.	...	...	897	15	0
School and examinations	...	...	49	15	9
Law charges	...	...	81	14	9
House	...	...	89	7	6
			£2,328	12	0

The balances on the Benevolent Fund accounts were as follows :

Current account	...	...	£871	17	11
(recommended for payment, 92 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>)					
Donation account	...	...	153	5	1
Orphan fund	...	...	78	18	8

The Committee also reported that the Secretary had asked for instructions as to the allocation of life-membership fees (315*l.*) received during the year. The practice recently has been to dispose of the money as current annual income. The Committee recommended the reinstatement of the Life-members' Fund, into which composition fees were originally paid. To this end 600*l.* Metropolitan Water Board B Stock is to be purchased.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, referred especially to the reinstatement of the Life-members' Fund. He also stated that it has been resolved to transfer to the bankers 150*l.* of the balance on the Donation account of the Benevolent Fund, in part repayment of a loan borrowed when the Shawford property was purchased. The amount, originally 9,000*l.*, now stands at 1,600*l.* It was mentioned that the fund had received several handsome donations—19*l.* from the Liverpool smoking-concert, 10*l.* from the Junior Pharmacy ball, and 2*l.* 10*s.* from the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. WHITE said that unless some provision is made in regard to life-members the time will arrive when the Society will have no income. The number of life-members increases year by year.

Mr. YOUNG mentioned that he was the chairman of the Liverpool smoking-concert. The local chemists are a loyal and good set and the Benevolent Fund is very near their hearts.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was next considered *in camera*, after which

Mr. CAMPKIN, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the widening interest that is taken in the Fund. The balance is not too much, considering that 400*l.* has to be paid out to annuitants at the end of the month. The committee had before them thirteen applications for assistance, two of which were not entertained and one was deferred. Grants were made amounting to 173*l.* The committee had considered the resolution from the Cheltenham Association regarding the effect of State Old-Age Pensions on annuitants of the Benevolent Fund, and Mr. Campkin reported that the committee have taken this matter into consideration ever since the institution of the Government Pensions. The yearly grants enable the committee to keep in touch with applicants and any changes in circumstances are more readily met.

Mr. GILMOUR, in seconding the adoption of the report, mentioned that an annuitant who died last month had received 1,150*l.* from the Fund. It was, he added, impossible to imagine the comfort the annuity had given in this case and the worry and anxiety it had saved.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY, ETC., COMMITTEE.

Mr. WHITE presented the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee. Messrs. Parkinson's account for 16*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* was approved. The committee took no steps in regard to representation at the International Exhibition at Turin and the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. A set of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" which had belonged to the late Michael Carteighe was purchased for the use of the office. Mr. White explained that this set had Mr. Carteighe's signature in each volume and would be placed in Mr. Chater's room.

The report was adopted.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT presented the report of the Local Associations Committee, which embodied a report from Mr. R. C. Walshaw regarding the meeting at Burnley on October 12. Mr. Hagon reported to the committee as to the Swansea meeting, which is expected to result in the resuscitation of the local Association. Mr. Woolcock assisted at the Swansea meeting. Mr. Neathercoat also referred to the dinner of the Portsmouth Association, which he attended in company with Mr. White. He was much gratified with the reception the Council's representatives received from the fifty pharmacists present at the dinner. The meetings at Croydon and Birmingham were very successful, and a meeting was to be held at Margate on that evening for the chemists in the Isle of Thanet. Some meetings arranged for December have had to be postponed till the new year on account of the General Election.

Mr. WALSHAW seconded the adoption of the report, and, after referring to the Burnley meeting, commended the example of Cambridge in organising a district meeting.

Mr. GIBSON spoke about the Birmingham meeting, where, he said, Mr. Neathercoat and Mr. Woolcock gave general satisfaction.

Mr. CUFF said the Croydon meeting was very enthusiastic and those present showed a desire to obtain information as to the work of the Society.

Mr. GIFFORD said it was pleasant to know that so much valuable information was being imparted at these meetings, but if it so valuable and desirable steps should be taken to give it greater publicity.

Mr. HARRISON agreed that all possible publicity should be given, but there are some matters which it is not advisable to discuss in public. He gave as an instance the Report on Unqualified Practice, upon which free discussion is advisable, but it is not desirable that it should be in public.

The report was adopted.

APPOINTMENTS.

Additional divisional secretaries were appointed, the list being passed round the table.

The PRESIDENT said the list is now nearly complete, there being only two persons from whom replies have not been received. He mentioned the valuable services that have been given by Alderman Dunn, Shipley, who is obliged to resign the divisional secretaryship owing to pressure of public work.

Mr. GIFFORD asked whether all the Sheffield divisions are filled, as he understood there were differences to settle.

The PRESIDENT and Mr. NEATHERCOAT stated that the nominations have been duly received and that the matter is practically settled.

The REGISTRAR made his report on registration of apprentices or students.

THE CURRICULUM.

The report of the Examinations and Education Committee stated that the questions of the division of the Qualifying examination and the institution of a curriculum were discussed. As a result it was decided to amend the scheme in accordance with the views of members of the committee and present the amended report to the next Council-meeting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said it hardly conveyed an adequate idea of what took place during the two hours' discussion. He would, however, defer further particulars until the completed scheme was before the meeting.

Dr. SYMES and several other members hoped that the report would be circulated before the Council-meeting, so that the members would be in a better position to discuss the scheme.

It was understood that discussion would not take place until the councillors had had an opportunity of considering the report.

REPORT ON UNQUALIFIED PRACTICE.

The Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee reported that they had considered the Report on Unqualified Practice, a copy of which had been sent to the Society by the Privy Council. There was a discussion, during which each member of the Committee expressed his views. As a result it was resolved that a sub-committee be appointed, consisting of the President, Vice-President,

Treasurer, Mr. Allen, Mr. Cuff, Mr. White, and Mr. Young, to formulate observations on the report for forwarding to the Privy Council. Mr. GILMOUR reported upon a meeting of Cumberland and Westmorland chemists regarding the administration of the Pharmacy Act.

The report was adopted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Privy Council conveyed approval of the appointment of examiners under the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The Examiners thanked the Council for their appointments.

The University of London forwarded particulars of instruction courses for internal students in arts and science.

SHOPS (No. 2) BILL.

Several communications had been received from members regarding the Shops (No. 2) Bill, which the PRESIDENT suggested should stand over pending the production of the amended Bill.

Mr. GIFFORD suggested that the local Associations should be communicated with and asked to deal with the matter again.

Mr. GIBSON said this was very necessary, as it was understood that many alterations would be made in the Bill.

It was agreed that the local Associations should in due time be asked to reconsider this measure.

PAID INSPECTORS.

The Dewsbury Association forwarded a resolution urging the appointment of paid inspectors to investigate infringements of the pharmacy laws.

Mr. GILMOUR said this was one of the matters brought forward at the Carlisle meeting. Some local authorities appoint inspectors.

The question is to be thrashed out by the Law Committee.

THE MINOR STANDARD.

The Hull Pharmacists' Association forwarded a resolution opposing the raising of the standard of the Minor examination.

The PRESIDENT said it had already been decided that it is inadvisable to raise the standard of the Minor examination. There is no desire to make the Minor examination more difficult.

Mr. YOUNG added that the Committee is practically unanimous on that matter.

APPRENTICESHIP.

The National Institute of Apprenticeship wrote suggesting that some amendment should be made in the present form of indenture of chemists' apprentices. The letter stated that hitherto the apprenticeships which had been arranged with chemists had not been satisfactory. The points mentioned were the long hours, insufficient time to attend lectures, and inadequate definition as to what the master covenants to teach apprentices.

Some members of the Council appeared not to have heard of the Institution, and in referring the matter to the Examinations and Education Committee

Mr. WHITE expressed the hope that the standing of the National Institute of Apprenticeship would be investigated.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS.

A letter was read from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade regarding the appointment of a committee to revise the scale of medical stores for merchant-ships. The scale was last revised in 1888 by a committee representing the various interests. The Society was asked to nominate a representative on this committee.

The PRESIDENT said that in 1888 the Society was represented by Mr. A. J. Phillips, who was willing to act again in that capacity. He moved that Mr. Phillips be nominated.

Mr. HAGON said that if Mr. Phillips is to represent the Council it would be desirable that he should obtain the views of members. He hoped the question would be raised that a rule be made that no medicines be supplied to ships unless over the signature of a qualified chemist. At present drugs are permitted to be placed on board by

anyone, while the supply of food, etc., is subject to several restrictions. The Board of Trade have a precedent in the practice of foreign countries. The Consuls of the foreign countries insist upon the requisitions bearing the signature of a qualified chemist before being sanctioned.

Mr. HARRISON agreed that this was an important matter, and said there should be no difficulty in arranging a consultation between Mr. Phillips and members of the Council who have special knowledge on the subject. The provisions of the Pharmacy Act are largely set at nought by the naval and military authorities, and this might be an opportunity of bringing about an improvement.

Mr. ALLEN said he had heard that inferior medicines were often supplied under present conditions.

Dr. SYMES also spoke of the lax manner in which the provisions of the Act were carried out.

The SECRETARY said he had telephoned to Mr. Phillips, who would, he hoped, be there shortly to discuss the matter with the Council.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Isle of Thanet Association forwarded a resolution in favour of the exemption of the sale of panopepton from licensing restrictions.

The Derby Association forwarded a resolution regarding the use of titles by unqualified persons. It was arranged that the matter would be dealt with by Mr. Neathercoat at a meeting the Local Associations Committee is arranging to be held at Derby.

This concluded the public business.

Parliamentary Election.

LAST week we gave a list of candidates for Parliament whose doings are of special interest to our readers. Since then more than half the members of the new Parliament have been elected. The most notable event has been the election of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones for Stepney, and one has to go back over fifty years to find another instance of a chemists' representative being elected for the House of Commons, although several pharmacist-members have taken a keen interest in proceedings in Parliament which affect the drug-trade.

Mr. J. J. Blayney (U.), candidate for the Clitheroe Division, is the grandson of Mr. J. J. Blayney, chemist, Dearden Gate, Haslingden.

The following candidates have been

ELECTED.

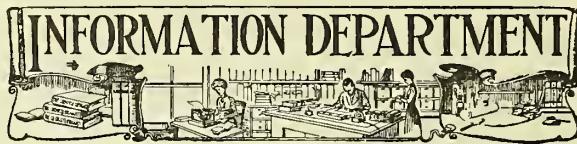
Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., for Swansea Town.
Mr. A. Rowntree for York.
Mr. H. G. Chancellor for Haggerston.
Mr. C. Addison, M.D., for Hoxton.
Mr. J. McCallum for Paisley.
Mr. C. H. Dixon, M.R.C.S., for Boston.
Sir G. Scott Robertson for Central Bradford.
Mr. R. A. Cooper for Walsall.
Mr. Alfred F. Bird for Wolverhampton West.
Mr. A. H. Burgoyne for Kensington North.
Mr. W. Pearce for Limehouse.
Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones for Stepney.

The following are among the

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Sir W. J. Collins (West St. Pancras).
Dr. R. O. Moon (Marylebone, East).
Mr. A. H. Crosfield (Warrington).
Mr. Max Muspratt (Liverpool, Exchange).
Mr. E. A. Brotherton (Wakefield).
Dr. J. E. Molson (Bethnal Green, North-East).
Dr. W. Permewan (Liverpool, Walton).

THE COTTON-SEED INDUSTRY.—The Publicity Committee of the Cotton-seed Crushing Association of Georgia is doing its utmost to make known the use and importance of cotton-seed products, and Dr. A. N. Soule, President of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, is writing a series of leaflets with the object of making the various properties of cotton-seed better known.



Postal Address:

C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT. 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 116/61. "Anarthrol."
- 108/72. Glyco-aseptine.
- 100/16. Murch's inhaler.
- 101/22. "Lufkin" solution.
- 109/49. Reeve's instep-support.
- 119/54. Wroughton's ointment.
- 113/47. "Valsine" floor-powder.
- 125/48. "Climax" milk-steriliser.
- 122/53. Capsicum chilblain liniment.
- 122/54. "Sofoami" shampoo-powder.
- 121/40. Dried horse-serum in powder.
- 108/66. British agents for W. H. Leland Co.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Analax: makers (121/233).
- Artificial eyes: maker (120/37).
- Artificial flowers: wholesale supply (124/22).
- "Asparagin": supply (124/45).
- Baggally's damp-proof socks: makers (122/11).
- Botanical sets: suppliers (122/6).
- "Charmosa" preparations: maker (123/63).
- Daisy fly-killer: maker (124/40).
- Decorticating-machinery (for castor-oil seeds): makers (122/64).
- Ehrlich's Hata "606": supply (124/31).
- Glycerin-pastilles: actual makers (German inquiry) (121/52).
- Green's mineral-pastilles: wholesale supply (121/232).
- Hayden's viburnum compound: makers and agents (124/53).
- Kimpton (publisher): address (121/29).
- Knight's perfumery: makers (125/53).
- "Lactine" foods: makers (121/23).
- Lieut. James's blister: proprietor (121/68).
- Liquid Salol dentifrice: makers (123/71).
- Lowenthal's serum: makers (124/45).
- "Luxol" safety lamp: makers (124/53).
- Mauri Bros.' specialities: makers (121/234).
- Machinery for grinding sodium sulphate: makers (Belgian inquiry) (121/50).
- "Mannitol": supply (124/31).
- Medical-book publishers (second-hand) (121/29).
- Nalidre's dog-soap: proprietors (125/54).
- Offord hygienic truss: makers (119/52).
- "Ovumalt": makers (124/36).
- "Peruna": makers and agents (119/64).
- "Pine Hazel Snow": makers (123/1).
- Dr. Pink's corn-cure: makers (121/231).
- "Queen's" soaps: makers (125/47).
- Raynaud's perfumery: selling-agents (120/56).
- Richardson's pectoral cough-balsam: proprietor (122/7).
- Soda sulphate for glass-making: exporters (Belgian inquiry) (121/50).
- Spencer's "Hexo": makers (121/232).
- Squibb's ague-specific: makers (119/64).
- Statham's chemical-cabinets: makers (124/22).
- Sulphur-dioxide fumigating-apparatus: supply (121/74).
- Sutton's hair-dyes: makers (Egyptian inquiry) (124/14).
- Swift's gout-cure: proprietor (125/47).
- Synthetic otto: makers (124/11).
- "Vulcan" heaters: wholesale supply (125/52).

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The General Medical Council

is once more on the war-path, and if the recommendations of the Education Committee are finally approved of, 1913 will see a still further screwing-up of the standard of the Medical Preliminary examination. In the meantime consideration of the committee's report has been shelved till the Council's meeting six months hence, and it is just possible that when the members have chewed the cud of reflection sufficiently there may be a disposition to find some other way out of the curriculum difficulty than that of making the student jump a six-bar gate at the entrance in place of one of five bars. The Medical Council have so overloaded the medical curriculum that it is found that only exceptional candidates can obtain their degree within the allotted time. Obviously, therefore, if the high standard and the triple qualification are to be maintained, there must be more time given to the work, and the Education Committee propose to make the student take that extra time before he registers as a student. The notion is clever, and not many will be deceived by it. The net result will be, as was clearly pointed out by Sir Henry Morris, that the minimum period allowed for medical education will be raised from a nominal five years to an actual six and a-half or seven years.

Instruction in Professional Ethics,

which Dr. Latimer was anxious should be enjoined by the General Medical Council, might well go a step further than was indicated by the mover and seconder of the proposition, who confined their suggestions to "kindly lectures" to medical students regarding the relations between the doctor and his professional brethren, and between the doctor and his patients. It occurs to me that the relations of doctors to dispensing-chemists might also form the subject of a "kindly lecture," though, as was pointed out in the discussion, medical students do not waste much time in listening to lectures of any kind unless they are to form a subject of examination. It is obligatory on medical men who wish to obtain the Fellowship in certain of the colleges that they give an undertaking not to dispense medicine. "Ethics" forbids the high-class practitioner entering on a trade or even making up his own prescriptions. A very wholesome restriction, too, and one that might well be extended over a wider field. If only the medical men of to-day could be induced to give up dispensing, chemists would soon give up prescribing, and the relations between doctor and chemist would be placed on a footing of friendly co-operation, instead of, as at present in many cases, competition and jealous suspicion.

The Prophets of Vaccine Therapy

do not hide their light under a bushel, and Dr. Stewart, of Edinburgh, whose lecture you reported last week, is a very enthusiastic supporter of the new treatment. But though vaccine therapy has had its pronounced successes, it has had its disastrous failures, and even Dr. Stewart admits that it has disappointed practitioners lamentably in cases where they had every hope of success. The lecturer is sure, however, that in proportion as we learn about immunity and improve our methods, the good results will increase. I sincerely hope so; but I may be excused for pointing out that many of the immunisers seem to forget the human factor in their calculations. No two human beings are like, especially in pathological conditions, and the

vaccine therapists are apt to ignore the individual characteristics of the patient, or, shall I say, the patient individual who often for months on end submits himself to their tender mercies. Not until they have much more complete and satisfactory methods of diagnosis than they have at present can vaccine therapists be justified in predicting success in any given line of treatment, especially in tubercle. Experience seems to prove that the open-air and the graded-work tests, such as are adopted at Frimley and elsewhere, are much more likely to be of permanent utility than the dosing of patients with fractions of a milligram of a dead culture of the tubercle bacillus.

Digitalis

seems to be receiving a degree of attention which is in strong contrast with the neglect it suffered for a century and a-half after its first introduction into the Pharmacopœia in 1650, and perhaps the time is not far distant when its active constituents will be scientifically determined, and their respective value more accurately ascertained. It is not, I believe, much less than a hundred years since Lenoyer extracted from its leaves the alkaline substance which he called digitalia (digitalin), and it is somewhat strange, considering the importance of the plant, that we are still only experimenting with it. Stranger still, perhaps, is it that it only began to be officially used internally towards the end of the eighteenth century, though its properties had been fairly well known for hundreds of years. "Foxes glove" occurs in the Saxon Herbarium of 1000 A.D., and again in the "Sinsonoma Bartholomei," a manuscript of the fourteenth century, where it appears under the curious name of *Cerotheca vulpis* (literally fox's hand-case, which recalls the German *Handschuh*). It has always had a foremost place in our popular medical practice; Lyte and Gerard and later herbalists speak of its "cleansing" action, both upwards and downwards; it was used in consumption, dropsy, epilepsy, and other diseases, and Parkinson recommended an ointment made of its juice for scrofula. When at length it was admitted into the Pharmacopœia it was for this purpose, in *Unguentum Digitalis*, which was made by boiling the whole plant repeatedly in fresh butter. In 1783 it was introduced into the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia for internal use, and was for a time prescribed so freely that Withering, writing two years later, feared it would fall into disrepute. His treatise on its use did much to establish it in favour as a diuretic and in certain diseases of the heart. In his "Conspectus" of 1811 Dr. Clark recommends it in such cases and in phthisis, etc., but gives very minute instructions against its misuse. He prescribes gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iij. of the powder, and guttæ xv. to xl. of the tincture. It is noteworthy that these are the forms in which it is still thought best to administer the drug.

MR. G. H. RICHARDS, the maker of XL-All insecticide, writing about the Pharmaceutical Society and the Poisons Act, says: "It is high time their charter was taken away from them and the Pharmacy Acts administered by a department of the State."

DR. WILLIAM GILBERT, physician to Queen Elizabeth, and President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1600, died in London on November 30, 1603. Dryden wrote of him: "Gilbert shall live till loadstone cease to draw." On Thursday, December 1, a fine copy of his great work, "De Magnete, Magnetisque Corporibus et de Magno magnetæ tellure; Physiologia nova plurima argumentis, et experimentis demonstrata" (London, 1600: first edition), was sold at Sotheby's, London, for 12/- 10s. At the same auction 126/- was realised for "La Bibliothèque Historiale de Nicolas de Bar, Médecin et Historiographe du Roy," in three volumes, with contemporary binding of brown morocco, exquisitely tooled, published at Paris 1588.

"SANITAS"

Calendars for 1911
are now ready.

Chemists desiring copies are asked
to kindly let us hear at once.

The "SANITAS" CO., Ltd.
:: Disinfectant Manufacturers, ::
LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

**JEWSBURY &
BROWN'S
ORIENTAL
TOOTH PASTE**

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

56 Ludgate Hill, London. REGINALD W. BARKER.

"MILK OF MAGNESIA"
(Registered Trade Mark)
(PHILLIPS')

For special terms apply to THE CHARLES H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL CO.,
14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.
49 Haymarket, London, SW
Importers and Exporters of

**FRENCH and all FOREIGN
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES**

Price List on Application
Special Export Terms
Foreign Prescriptions
Dispensed for Pharmacists

S.V.M.

**METHYLATED SPIRIT
Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.
S.V.R.**

Jas. Burrough Ltd. *D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,
LAMBETH, S.E.*

FLETCHERS' FOR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS,
AND SYRUPS.

**CONCENTRATED
LIQUORS**

**Sole Proprietors:
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.
London and Sydney.**

Editorial Articles.

Unqualified Medical Practice.

DISAPPOINTMENT seems to be the key-note in the reception by the medical Press of the Blue Book on Unqualified Medical and Surgical Practice. "The Lancet" of December 3 considers that "the result of the inquiry, like the result of half-measures in general, cannot be described as entirely satisfactory; but it has at least served to bring together a considerable amount of opinion, and many opinions based upon extensive observation and experience." It may be recalled that the General Medical Council's request to the Government was to take steps for the appointment of a Royal Commission, and "The Lancet," after reviewing in a fairly temperate manner the report, makes the Munyon business and the late Mr. Crippen the penultimate theme of its article, and concludes :

"We have to deal in the matter of quackery with a very easy and lucrative trade; and the willingness of the public to be deceived is such that revelations of the mendacity and greed of the advertising charlatan have but little effect upon the fortunes of that charlatan. The matter is one that well deserves the institution of a Royal Commission, upon which possibly some such legislation might follow as is about to be introduced in Germany."

The "British Medical Journal" gave a summary of the report on November 26, but returned to it on December 3, dealing specially with unqualified practice in Scotland. The "B.M.J." is somewhat indignant about the lack of specific charges from Scotland, and says :

"To obtain a thorough knowledge as to the extent to which this unrestricted practice of medicine and surgery by unqualified persons exists in Scotland, we are strongly of opinion that the Privy Council should, instead of asking the Local Government Board through the medical officers of health, have obtained the assistance of the organisation of the British Medical Association to collect facts as to the existence of such practice throughout the country. Medical officers of health are, as a rule, whole-time officers, and, while possibly there were several consulted secretaries of branches and divisions of the Association, it is within our knowledge that this was not done in many large districts of Scotland. The information collected by the medical officers of health is even, in the words of the Report, 'largely in the nature of hearsay.' It is the general medical practitioner who, in his daily round of work, comes across examples of unqualified practice, whether it be that done by bonesetters, prescribing chemists, or eye and ear specialists. The conclusion arrived at by the Local Government Board bears this out, for it says: 'Although the information obtained from these reports is not large, it is confirmatory of information obtained from other sources, and indicates that

there is a fair ground for a more detailed inquiry.' The information collected is decidedly meagre, owing largely, as already stated, to the machinery employed in gathering the facts. While welcoming any attempt to gain information which would be of practical use in formulating some scheme whereby unqualified practice could be dealt with, the memorandum just issued can only be accepted as a preliminary to a more thorough inquiry."

This is quite at variance with our experience of practice in Scotland, and we protest as strongly as possible against the organisation by the British Medical Association being employed for the purpose suggested. If any further inquiry is to be made, it ought to be done by a commission of perfectly independent persons. "The Hospital" makes a good point for chemists when it says :

"It is surely erroneous to describe the persons who carry on this objectionable practice as 'chemists,' a title which is restricted to persons registered under the Pharmacy Act. Indeed, the term 'chemist,' as used in the Report, seems to apply alike to pharmacists and to those who pretend to be such, and the legitimate users of the title are likely to suffer in consequence. The Report states that prescribing by chemists is so common 'as to be practically universal throughout the country,' with the reservation that 'qualified and unqualified chemists are not always distinguished; but it would seem that the latter prescribe more recklessly than the former.'

As regards proprietary medicines, "The Hospital" states that the evidence furnished in the Report against secret remedies is by no means so convincing as that contained in the Report of the Australian Royal Commission referred to in "The Hospital" of January 4, 1908. It may be pointed out in this connection that the "Royal Commission" referred to was a gentleman who is engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments, who started on his mission of inquiry with such a hatred of secret remedies and proprietary medicines generally, that it is surprising that the Australian authorities raised him to the dignity of a "Royal Commission." His report should not be taken as a precedent for any inquiry of a serious nature which may be undertaken in this country. There is some indication in the Privy Council Report that the startling characteristics of the Australian Blue Book appealed to those who have furnished replies, and while we do not object to independent Government inquiry, if a case for it is made out, we consider that sensationalism should not have a place in it. We have been asked what chemists may do in the meantime to protect their interests. They should, of course, take stock of the medical practice (qualified and unqualified) in their own localities, so that if information is urgently required to combat any attack upon chemists it may be forthcoming without delay. Protests against the Report may be sent to Sir Almeric FitzRoy, K.C.V.O., Privy Council Office, London, S.W., as well as to the President of the Local Government Board, Whitehall, London, S.W., the Secretary of the L.G.B. (Ireland), Dublin, or the Secretary of the L.G.B. (Scotland), Edinburgh. It is desirable to insist that nothing shall be done to interfere with the present liberties and rights of chemists without consulting their representative bodies.

The Position of Ergot.

AFTER a long period of stagnation and an absence of interesting features, ergot of rye has, within the past month, become one of the most talked-of drugs owing to the fact that several sellers for shipment from Russia and also Spain have been unable to deliver their goods in time, and have therefore been compelled to "cover," either on the London or Hamburg market. This fact has created an unusual demand, and a somewhat artificial position. At the moment there is a temporary scarcity and a conse-

quent appreciation in values. Looking back over our records of the year now closing, it is interesting to notice that during the first six months of 1910 practically no interest was shown in the market, the spot price of Russian fluctuating between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 5d. per lb., the "c.i.f." price moving between 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 4½d., while Spanish has been nominal at about 1s. 7d. spot and 1s. 6d. c.i.f. From July onwards, however, the advance, slow and halting at first, has now grown into a steadily progressing movement. At the beginning of July we wrote that "much higher prices were expected"; but that they should have attained the present extreme level has surprised all concerned. In the following table we show the chief movements in prices during the year :

—	Russian		Spanish
	Spot	Spot	Spot
January	s. d. nom.	1 6 nom.
February	1 4 to 1 5	"
March	1 4 " 1 4½	"
April	1 4½ " 1 5	"
May	1 4½ " 1 5	"
June	1 3 " 1 5	"
July	1 5 " 1 6	1 6 to 1 7
August	1 5½ " 1 6	1 6 " 1 7
September	1 5½ " 1 6	1 6 " 1 7
October	1 6 .. 1 8	1 8 " 1 10
November	nom.	1 10 " 2 7
December	2 8 to 2 9	2 7 " 2 9

It is on Russia that the world mainly depends for its requirements of ergot, but how large a quantity that country produces is not exactly known, as little reliance can be placed on export statistics. The average production is probably not less than from 150,000 lb. to 180,000 lb. It may be recalled that the Russian peasant pays little attention to the collection of ergot during harvesting, but throws it aside until the winter months when work is slack. This is why the Russian crop is not offered before December or January, and that offered previously as new crop may easily apply to held-over old crop, for which it is occasionally palmed off. The Spanish crop, which is usually marketed from August onwards, is said to be practically at an end, and the probability is that the whole of it has become available before the Russian crop is due; and provided that no large quantity is being held back in Spain, there is little reason for the market being relieved from that quarter. It is quite possible after this considerable advance there will be a period of stagnation, but it is not anticipated that any slump in prices will take place yet, as there is very little stock existing in London or Hamburg, and in both these places there are more buyers than sellers. Indeed, Hamburg has appeared as a buyer of Spanish ergot on the London market, and fair sales have been made at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. On the other hand, the United States, which has the largest stock, appears to hold aloof. It must be remembered that prices are now dangerously high, and everything depends upon what secrets Russia holds. Ergot in the past has been famous for its meteoric fluctuations, on one occasion selling as low as 3½d. per lb. and as high as 3s. We may add that the United States, the largest consumer, imported 135,740 lb., valued at \$36,651, during the year ending June 30, 1909, and that the average annual imports during the past five years have been about 120,000 lb. At the close we hear that the reports in regard to the new Russian crop are conflicting, on one hand it being stated that it is very good, but is held back, while another report states that it is "very small" and prices 20 per cent. higher.

"Who is Glyn-Jones?"

JUST fifteen years ago this question was being asked in London drug-trade circles. To-day it is being repeated by the public on the occasion of his election as M.P. for Stepney. The simplest answer is that he is a Welshman, who was apprenticed to the drug-trade, and who has, entirely through his own efforts and against many disadvantages, raised himself from obscurity. Here is a record of the more important events in his career.



MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES, M.P.

July 1891.—Passed the Minor examination.

January 29, 1896.—Founded the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

June-July 1898.—Defended himself in a Sale of Food and Drugs Acts case, which was, on a legal point, carried to the High Court.

June 1899.—Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., founded.

May 1899.—Elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Council.

July 12, 1902.—Wrote to the *C. & D.*, suggesting formation of a drug-trade appeal fund, which was started by the proprietors of the *C. & D.*, and has done good service.

June 15, 1904.—Called to the Bar as a student of the Middle Temple. [The sequel to his defence of himself in June 1898.]

October 5, 1904.—Entertained to dinner by his colleagues in pharmacy, and presented with a cheque for 550*l.*

December 7, 1904.—Resigned his seat on the Pharmaceutical Council.

July 1, 1908.—Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The last item in this abbreviated record of events, rather than achievements, was the cause of his seeking election to Parliament, and he will now be regarded as the chemists' representative. As to his services to pharmacy in the past there are not two opinions. He is considered to be a man *sui generis*, who has rendered signal help to his *confrères* on several critical occasions during the past fifteen years, and we anticipate that in his new sphere he will, if occasion require, do the same again. We understand that the President and Vice-Presidents of the P.A.T.A., as the first trade organisation with which Mr. Glyn-Jones's name is connected, are taking steps to arrange for a complimentary dinner to him, to be held towards the end of January. Besides Mr. Barnes (President) and Messrs. Leo Atkinson, J. McCaig, and John C. Umney (Vice-Presidents), Mr. Ernest Sanger and Mr. Sigismund Kutnow (members of the P.A.T.A. Council) have expressed their desire to support the movement, and Mr. Richard Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar to the Pharmaceutical Society, is joining the provisional committee, which example many more will doubtless follow, the dinner being without political significance, but solely for the purpose of paying a tribute to a pharmacist who has distinguished himself, and who is entering Parliament as a pharmacist. Those who desire to join in the matter should communicate with Mr. J. C. Umney, 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E., who has charge of the preliminary arrangements.

Quinine Declaration.

We published a note in our issue of November 26 (p. 784) regarding the declaration of the presence of quinine in imports into Australia. The Customs Department have since issued a new order which places the matter in a more reasonable light. The Department state that "the representations made to them have received careful consideration, and it has been decided, pending further inquiry, to suspend the operation of the order

mentioned." A final decision will probably show that the Department now realise that quinine is not such a deadly drug as they had been led to imagine.

A Wrong "Standard."

In connection with Mr. Glyn-Jones's candidature for Stepney and his opponent's Tariff Reform campaign, "The Standard" said on November 30:

"Mr. Glyn-Jones . . . is attached to an organisation, the Pharmaceutical Society, which advocates, among other things, the charging of a uniform price by all vendors of proprietary medicines, which means that, in one sense, he is a pronounced Protectionist."

This was much too dreadful a thing for the genial Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society to allow to pass; accordingly Mr. Bremridge wrote "The Standard" on December 1 thus:

"This statement is absolutely inaccurate, and your informant must have had in mind some other institution, as this Society exercises no control over the prices of proprietary medicines or of any other medicines. The Pharmaceutical Society is a chartered body which deals with technical education and registration."

What other institution can the informant have had in mind? Could it have been the P.A.T.A.?

More "Better Business."

The Board of Trade Returns for November show an increase of exports of goods from Great Britain and Ireland of 4,282,686*l.* over November 1909, the total being 44,356,031*l.* Of this, 36,897,425*l.* represents goods of British production, and 7,458,606*l.* colonial and foreign produce re-exported. The imports improved by 2,479,901*l.* over November 1909, the amount being 64,091,443*l.*, of which 13,465,647*l.* was manufactured articles (compared with 28,725,482*l.* similar articles of British manufacture exported), and the rest food, drink, tobacco, and raw materials. The total exports this year amount to 487,065,186*l.* (manufactured articles 313,211,521*l.*), and the imports 609,359,309*l.* (manufactured articles 143,204,511*l.*). Imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours in November were valued at 923,946*l.*, and for the eleven months 10,265,842*l.* The exports were 1,639,813*l.* and 16,971,006*l.* respectively, besides 151,601*l.* and 1,782,821*l.* of colonial and foreign chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours re-exported. The total export and import business of the eleven months is valued at 1,096,424,495*l.*, which is unparalleled in the history of the world, and is independent of 67,071,919*l.* of gold and silver imported and 57,002,048*l.* exported. These make the sum 1,220,498,462*l.*

Evolution of the Apothecaries.

It is not generally known, except to those who have gone into the question, that the Society of Apothecaries was formed from the Grocers' Company. Dr. T. Carr, in "The Lancet," traces the evolution of the apothecary as follows:

"The first corporate body of which we know anything was the Gild of Pepperers, which came into existence without a licence, and is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1179-80, and which was allied with the Spicers. This Guild ultimately fell into difficulties, and in 1345 some Pepperers founded a new fraternity of Pepperers, which was to include Pepperers of Soper's Lane and Spicers of the ward of Cheap, as well as other members of these two trades or mysteries who dealt in peppers, spices, and drugs. In 1373 the name Grocer was first applied to this Company.

"In 1428 the first charter was granted by Henry VI. to the Company of Grocers. In 1562 'the Apothecaries' are spoken of as 'Freemen of the Company,'—i.e., Grocers. In 1607 the third charter of the Company of Grocers included the Grocers and Apothecaries as one incorporate body. In 1615 the Apothecaries petitioned the King for a separate incorporation, which was granted in 1617. This was part of a general movement of the time to separate callings which bordered on professions from those which were trades—e.g., the Scriveners and the Musicians; although the Surgeons were not successful in getting separated from the

Barbers until much later, in 1745. In 1701 a case was carried on appeal to the House of Lords *re a Mr. Rose*, which settled once and for all that an apothecary was able legally to practise medicine, and that he was entitled to visit and prescribe for a patient, as well as prepare medicine for his treatment."

These facts are accessible in histories of the London livery companies, although Barrett's "History of the Society of Apothecaries" does not deal with the matter in an adequate manner. They are interesting as giving credence to the opinions that chemists and druggists are being evolved into scientific pharmacists and druggists.

Bad Patent Medicines.

In the course of an article in "Printers' Ink," replying to the question "Can a Bad Article be Successfully Advertised?" Mr. John McBain places first among such articles those of a medical, or quasi-medical, character, and he says :

"With regard to the first division (excluding, of course, certain patent medicines which are admitted to be of sterling merit), it can be said that here the advertiser is not appealing to the normal individual. He is appealing to the man who is ill or thinks he is ill—which is even better from the advertiser's point of view. He is appealing, therefore, to the man who is already half-persuaded and is in a mood to try anything which promises the relief he seeks. If the remedy proves useless, the sufferer buys it no more, but there are always fresh relays of people in a similar condition, and the article continues to sell year in and year out. This hypothesis, I think, affords the explanation of the continued sale of many nostrums which every intelligent person knows are incapable of curing the ills for which they profess to be a remedy."

This is quite at variance with the opinion of Mr. John Morgan Richards, who has longer experience of the patent-medicine trade in the United States and in the United Kingdom than, we should think, any other person living. Mr. Richards says :

"No proprietary article has any lasting value, nor enriches the inventor, unless possessing undoubted merit, and which, in a marked degree, accomplishes the purpose stated. No single purchase would repay the proprietor of an article, but the renewed purchases after use: and the recommendation of those who bought once creates the demand and ensures success. This is the history of every patent medicine and proprietary article of renown in the United States and Great Britain."

We think that Mr. John Morgan Richards is correct as regards the great majority of proprietary medicines which have lived more than a generation. Useless articles have a very short life.

Society of Chemical Industry.

London Section.

MR. E. GRANT HOOPER presided at a meeting held in Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on December 5. After the minutes had been read the Chairman appealed to those members who have offered papers to expedite their production, so that the final meetings of the session may not be crowded with good papers to the detriment of the discussions.

SHELLAC CONSTANTS.

A paper on this subject by Mr. Puran Singh was then read by Mr. J. H. Coste (Hon. Secretary). The author related the steps that had been taken to obtain samples of shellac of known purity, and mentioned the fact that has already been observed that some very high-grade shellac contains a small proportion of yellow arsenic, which is added with the idea of improving the opacity of the sample. The adulterant ordinarily employed is resin. The author then referred to analytical results that have been published, and said these are all untrustworthy except those of Mr. E. J. Parry (*C. & D.*, January 31, 1903, p. 175). Next mentioning analytical constants, he regarded Parry's iodine-value for shellac (9) and resin (125) as the most valuable. The table given herewith was then displayed by means of the optical lantern. The Endemann figure was defined as "the percentage of non-condensable resins and fatty acids," and the author agreed with Dr. Endemann

that if this is above eight it indicates the presence of added material or a natural product which detracts from the good qualities of the lac. It was pointed out that the iodine-figure can be slightly varied when applied to shellac that has been kept melted for some time.

	Water	Insoluble in Hot Alcohol	Acid- number	Saponi- fication- number	Ester- number	Iodine- value	Ende- mann Figure
Shellac							
Kussam ...	2.7	0.7	61.1	201	139.9	9.6	8.4
Palas ...	3.8	0.8	60.8	202.4	140.6	9.3	8.0
Block ...	3.9	1.1	63.1	201.6	138.5	8.2	9.2
Factory ...	2.0	0.6	64.0	203.6	139.2	8.6	7.4
Lac wax (m.p. 58-59° C.)	—	—	22.1 to 24.3	79.2 to 85	57.1 to 60.7	8.8	—
Lac resin (desiccator dry)	—	—	52.1 to 59.2	193.5 to 198.4	139.2 to 141.4	6.8 to 7.3	7.3 to 8.1
Lac resin (melted)	—	—	54.9	190.0	135.1	5.9	—

Mr. E. J. Parry in the discussion said the paper confirmed his own figures published ten years ago. The point not brought out in the paper is that in practice an analyst is required to determine that a sample does not contain more than 3 per cent. of resin. Shellac is sold under a contract that no allowance is to be made unless it contains more than this percentage of resin. The origin of this was that it was formerly believed that the addition of resin was necessary to facilitate straining. Before 1900 the published figures of analytical constants for shellac were perfectly ridiculous, and had obviously been carried out on adulterated samples. As recently as September the "Chem. Zeitung" published some absurd figures (iodine-value 23.19, etc.), which he noted have been abstracted without comment into "The Analyst." The speaker then pointed out that shellac is not lac resin, but contains from 5 to 6 per cent. of natural wax, and, comparing the analytical constants, said the iodine-number is the one of greatest value. The Endemann figure is pretty, but useless, considering the problem that has to be determined by the analyst. The only real difficulty in the analysis of shellac is as to what iodine solution should be used. Dr. Langmuir, of New York, prefers Wijs' solution, and in this way gets higher iodine-values than when Hübl's solution is employed. Mr. Parry then gave reasons for preferring Hübl's solution and referred to alternative analytical processes that have been proposed recently, but which are of no value from a commercial point of view.

Dr. Lewkowitsch agreed in the main with Mr. Parry, but stated that he preferred Wijs' solution for determining the iodine-values of fats and oils. He considered that Wijs' solution would give concordant results in practised hands, and the best way of becoming expert at applying the test is to practise on fats and oils.

Mr. E. Grant Hooper also defended Wijs' solution, which, he said, "gives entirely satisfactory results." With an old sample of shellac he obtained 15.3 as the iodine-value—Wijs' figure being higher than Hübl's. What is required is uniformity in applying the test. He used glacial acetic acid as a solvent instead of chloroform and alcohol. He also referred to a method of differentiating between shellac and resin by means of benzol.

A paper followed on the theory of dyeing by Messrs. Dreaper and Wilson; and then Mr. A. Kesava Menon introduced to the meeting some Indian oils and fats, giving analytical factors that had been determined in the laboratory of Dr. Lewkowitsch. One of the most interesting was ghi, a fat prepared from cow's or buffalo's milk, which is very largely employed in India. The other fats and oils were from the seeds of *Bassia butyracea*, *Bassia latifolia*, *Bassia longifolia*, *Payena oleifera*, *Jatropha glandulifera*, *Luffa acutangula*, *Mimusops Elegans*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Psoralea corylifolia*, *Sapindus trifoliatus*, *Thespesia populnea*, and *Vernonia anthelminthica*. The last eight, which have been examined for the first time, were received from the Government Museum, Madras. Dr. Lewkowitsch, in discussing the paper, referred to the fact that some of the oil-seeds are exported to England, and the product sent back to India.

Votes of thanks were given to the authors of the papers.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held in Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday, December 1, Professor H. B. Dixon, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. There was a very poor attendance of Fellows. The first paper read was by Dr. Forster and Mr. Newman on

TRIAZOETHYLENE AND THE TRIAZOETHYL HALIDES,

which formed Part XV. of the series of papers on the triazo-group. Triazooethylene ($\text{CH}_2 : \text{CHN}_3$) is, like most of the allied substances, very explosive. It is a limp oil liquid, boiling at 34° , and having an odour recalling that of ethylene to some extent. An attempt was made to prepare triazooacetylene from it by the addition of bromine and subsequent treatment of the dibromide with alcoholic potash; but this was unsuccessful, perhaps fortunately, since the acetylene compound would have had to be isolated as the copper derivative, and, as Dr. Forster remarked, he scarcely liked to contemplate the explosive possibilities of such a compound. As it was, he and his colleague had one unpleasant accident in preparing triazooethylene-dibromide, but fortunately no serious damage was done. Dr. Morgan then gave an account of a systematic investigation of the

NITRATION OF DIMETHYL-*p*-TOLUIDINE,

which he has carried out in association with Mr. A. Clayton, and which, in continuation of previous work, goes to show that Crum-Brown's rule as to the orienting influence of various groups on the position which will be taken up by an entering nitro-group is subject to many exceptions and requires some modification.

The last paper was contributed by Dr. Mackenzie and dealt with the curious differential action of thionyl and phosphoric chlorides on *l*-phenylglycolic acid, the former giving rise to *dextro* and the latter to *laevo* derivatives.

During the evening a ballot for the election of Fellows was held, and the following gentlemen connected with pharmacy were elected: Messrs. S. McG. Bosworth, B.Sc., chemist and druggist (Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory), F. H. R. Brady, Ph.C., Dublin, and George A. Goddon (J. Sangers, Euston Road), Malcolm McNish (Messrs. Paine & Co., Ltd., St. Neots), A. J. Pennington, Fallowfield, Manchester, and A. G. Terrey (Sanitas Co., Ltd.).

A New Perfume-oil.

MESSRS. E. G. & A. CAMUS have investigated the new perfume-material derived from portions of a plant known as "Priprioca" in Rio de Janeiro and Guyane. The plant is botanically *Mespilodaphne pretiosa* (Lauraceæ). The examination was carried out at the request of Messrs. Roure-Bertrand Fils, and Messrs. Camus report on the characters of the essential oils obtained from—

- (1) The branches and twigs, which appear to be derived from a plant whose wood is white, and which is called locally "priprioca, female."
- (2) The wood which was yellow, and is derived from "priprioca, male."
- (3) The wood which was white, corresponding to (1).

No. 2 was found to yield no essential oil, and was therefore of no interest to the perfumer.

No. (1).—*Branch Oil*: 1,600 grams of the almost dry branches, with the leaves adherent to the stems, was distilled by steam and the condensation-waters cohabitated twice; 7.9 grams of essential oil was obtained, of a pale-yellow colour and of very agreeable odour, reminding one of oil of linaloe. It had the following characters:

Sp. gr. at 15°	= 0.8912	Optical rotation	+ $7^\circ 20'$
Refractive index at 20°	= 1.4690	Acid-value	1.4
Saponification-value	... 13.3	Esters	4.65%
Acetyl-ester value	... 165.2	Linalol	51.8%

The oil is soluble in 1.25 volume of 70-per-cent. alcohol.

No. (3).—*The White-wood Oil*: Twenty-five kilos. of the wood was distilled, and the oil collected in two portions: (a) A light oil, 125 gr.; (b) a heavy oil, 48.2 gr. The total yield was 0.693 per cent. of the weight of the wood. The following values give the characters of these two portions, as well as those of the combined essential oil:

—	Light Oil	Heavy Oil	Combined Oil
Sp. gr. at 18° ...	0.9539	1.0551	0.9838
Rotation ...	+ $8^\circ 48'$	+ $3^\circ 8'$	+ $7^\circ 12'$
Refractive index ...	1.501	1.545	1.519
Acid value ...	0.7	3.5	2.1
Saponification-value ...	100.8	203.7	128.1
Esters ...	35.28	—	—
Linalol ...	66.6	—	—

The light oil has a marked odour of rosewood and linaloe, with a suggestion of cinnamic alcohol. The heavy oil smells much like linaloe oil, with a suggestion of cinnamon. The esters in the heavy oil as indicated by the saponification-value would amount to 71.29 per cent. as linalyl acetate; but as a large portion of these are present as benzoate of linalol, and probably geraniol, the exact amount is uncertain. The authors conclude that this essential oil, which was hitherto unknown in Europe, is one of much value for perfumery and soap purposes. The oil from the branches and twigs is quite fit to replace linaloe oil, if it can be obtained in sufficient quantity; while the oil from the wood promises to be of very great value and interest, especially as it contains benzoic-acid esters in very large amount.

Digitalis.

SOME interesting remarks on digitalis are contained in this year's report of Messrs. Cæsar & Loretz. The harvest this year was considerably better than the last, and the physiological activity of this year's drug is on an average superior to that of the past year. Attention is drawn to the fact that most Pharmacopœias prescribe the leaf of the plant in the second year of growth, whereas Cæsar & Loretz, based on many years' experience, assert that it is immaterial whether the leaves are collected from a plant in blossom or not, but that the degree of development of the plant is the sole criterion for its activity. In the case of plants in the second year of growth, the leaves are usually collected in July, while in the case of one-year plants the leaves attain their full physiological activity after August, and these are not only equal, but often surpass, in activity the leaves of two-year plants. In view of the recent theories advanced regarding the influence of the enzymes present in most drugs on their keeping-properties, it is interesting to note that the various methods hitherto proposed for destroying these enzymes exert a marked effect on the activity of the drug. A table is given showing the physiological activity (standardised according to Focke's method) of digitalis-leaves after drying in different ways. The following paragraphs summarise the results (V indicates the physiological value of the leaves):

Leaves of second year's growth from plant in blossom, sterilised by exposure to steam for five to ten minutes at 110° C., and then dried according to C. & L.'s rapid method	...	V=4.0
Leaves of second year's growth from plant in blossom, sterilised by exposure to steam for five to ten minutes at 110° C., and then slowly dried at ordinary temperature	...	V=4.0
Leaves of second year's growth from plant in blossom, rapidly dried by C. & L.'s method	...	V=5.2
The same, dried at ordinary temperature	...	V=5.0
Leaves of first year's growth (plant without blossom), sterilised by steam at 110° C. for five to ten minutes, and then rapidly dried by C. & L.'s method	...	V=3.8
The same, sterilised by steam (as above), but dried at ordinary temperature	...	V=3.5
The same, merely dried rapidly according to C. & L.'s method	...	V=5.5
The same, dried at ordinary temperature	...	V=4.8

It will be seen from these results that sterilisation by steam is detrimental to the activity of digitalis; however, once the enzymes are destroyed, it appears that the activity of the drug remains fairly constant.

GROUND PIMENTO.—The export of this condiment from Cartagena, Spain, is increasing, being 68 tons more than in 1907 and 48 tons more than in 1908. The United Kingdom took about 30 tons more than in each of the previous two years. The total shipments were 234 tons, Germany importing 89 tons and Algeria 88 tons.

Festivities.

Dinners.

The *Pharmacy Club* dinner on Wednesday evening, December 7, was exceptionally well attended, and included a good representation of wholesalers, as well as pharmaceutical councillors. Sir Edward Evans and Sir Alfred Teddar (Chief Supervisor of Excise) were among the guests.

* * *

The annual meeting of the *Drug Club* was held on Tuesday, December 6, when Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., was re-elected President, Mr. W. P. Evans, of Liverpool, was elected Vice-President, and Mr. Chas. Alex. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C., was re-elected Secretary. In the evening the members of the Club dined together at the *Trocadero Restaurant*.

* * *

The *Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association* dined with friends at the *George Hotel*, Nottingham, on Thursday evening, December 1. Alderman R. FitzHugh, J.P. (President), was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. J. F. Harrington (President P.S.G.B.), Drs. F. H. Jacob, Tweedie, Lancashire, and F. R. Mutch, Messrs. F. Ross Sergeant, A. Middleton; E. E. Marfitt and S. Hampson (Leicester), A. Eberlin, D. Ellis, T. Wilson, W. Frost Wood, Alan Francis (London), G. J. B. Parkes, W. Gill, S. H. Platten, H. P. Middleton, A. G. Dickens, E. W. Saunders, A. G. Fletcher, H. Brown, Victor Castle, H. C. Prince, C. E. Reynolds, Granville Shaw, W. H. French, A. A. Ringer, W. A. Burnage, R. Clarke, F. C. Carr, and T. Freeman (Secretary). After dinner and the loyal toasts, Mr. A. Middleton submitted the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and welcomed the President to Nottingham, adding that he

impossibilities or anything more than they will require. Your Council is composed of retail pharmacists the same as yourselves. We know all the troubles that you have to go through, and we understand all your difficulties; and I think and hope that you can safely leave this matter in our hands." He then touched on the sale of medicated wines and the Shops Bill, condemning the latter, and stating that if it is re-introduced into Parliament a committee should be formed locally to deal with it. "I venture to think" (he explained) "we are the same as a professional business—have to supply the wants of the public—and if we are to shut our shops up and are obliged to refuse to supply medicines and medicinal appliances as are required after shop-hours or during the night, then, to my mind, there would very soon be no room for the chemist, because if doctors sent patients to you and they could not get what they wanted, they would find some other way; and if your assistants are stopping over hours, or on Sundays, or at night-time, and that is to count as the ordinary hours of their employment, they will not come on to day employment at all." Mr. Harrington also spoke about the School of Pharmacy and the Benevolent Fund. He was followed by Mr. Eberlin, who submitted the toast of "The Mayor, Sheriff, and Corporation," to which Dr. Mutch, in the absence of the Mayor and Sheriff, briefly replied.

PRESCRIBING-CHEMISTS AND DISPENSING-DOCTORS.

"The Medical Profession" was given by Mr. Carr, who referred to the conference of members of the British Medical Association and of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, his remarks being in connection with the Unqualified Practice report. He sincerely hoped that some good will come of the consideration of the question of secret and quack remedies; and in conclusion Mr. Carr referred to the strides that had been made in medical science during the last half-century. Dr. Jacob, in his reply to the toast, said the great majority of doctors dispense their own drugs, and he was afraid it was inevitable—although one hoped in the future it might not be so, because poor people could not afford to pay two fees.

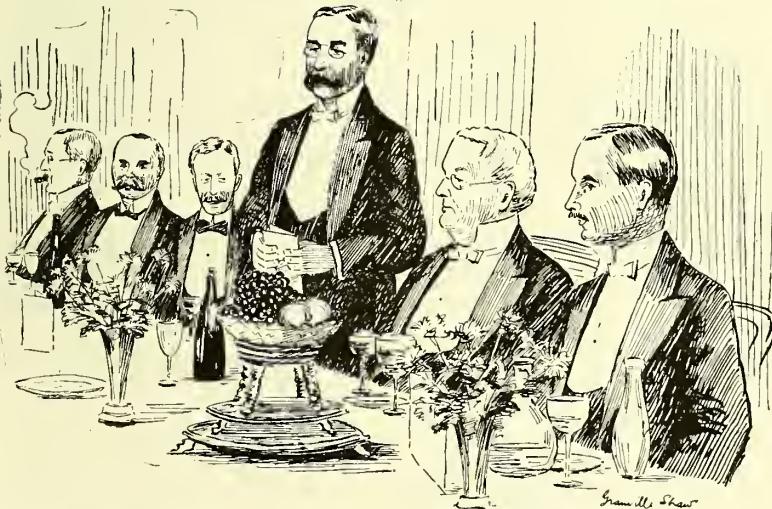
The toast of "The Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association" was submitted by Mr. Harrington; and Mr. F. Ross Sergeant (Vice-President), in his reply, enumerated some of the uses of an Association, and indicated how the Nottingham Association fulfilled them. Mr. Burnage gave "The Visitors," to which Dr. Tweedie and Dr. Lancashire replied. Then Mr. Wilson proposed the health of the Chairman, mentioning that Mr. FitzHugh had been President of the Association for thirty-five years, and they were grateful for the splendid work he had done for it. The Chairman had a very cordial reception, and thanked the members and visitors for their kindness.

A capital musical programme was submitted during the evening, songs being given by Messrs. W. Hirst and L. A. Parker, and recitations by Mr. P. Kettle.

* * *

The annual dinner of the Hull Pharmacists' Association

was held at the *Grosvenor Hotel*, Hull, on December 1. The President (Mr. J. F. Robson) occupied the chair, and among the guests present were Dr. Briggs, Mr. J. McPhail, Mr. A. Tankard, F.I.C., Mr. Daniel (British Drug Houses, Ltd.), Mr. Mote (Maw, Son & Sons), and Mr. Hammond (Lofthouse & Saltmer). The members present included Mr. R. F. Jones and Mr. A. Richardson (Vice-Presidents). Messrs. H. E. Brown (Hessle), Good, Glover, Hoyle, Robinson, Sawyer, Snowden, Tebb, Wharton, and W. Staning (Hon. Secretary). After the loyal toast, the Chairman, in giving that of "The Pharmaceutical Society," said he believed the Society did its best for their calling, and, so far from pharmacy being doomed, he was convinced that their profession would increase in importance. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. Richardson. Mr. Mote proposed the toast of "The Hull Pharmacists' Association," to which the President replied. Mr. Brown (Hessle) toasted "The Visitors," and Mr. McPhail responded. A programme of music was given during the evening by Messrs. Brown, B. Wallis, S. G. McLaughlin, S. Taylor-Farrell, H. Girling, Ashford, and Butterworth, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded. Mr. R. F. Jones, as usual, organised the programme.



The names are (from left to right) Mr. A. Middleton, Dr. Mutch, Dr. Jacob, Mr. Harrington (standing), Alderman FitzHugh, J.P., and Dr. Tweedie.

thought the Society had done its very best for its members. In regard to the compulsory curriculum, he hoped the Council, before it took any definite steps, would consult such an important Association as that at Nottingham, because it claimed to be one of the pioneers in the country as far as educational matters are concerned. The toast was well received, and Mr. Harrington, in the course of his reply, said the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is particularly proud of the Nottingham Association, and he acknowledged "the obligation we are under, not only for the excellent service you have given us in providing us with first-rate men as local secretaries, but also in the matter of pharmaceutical education, which is of quite equal importance." He proceeded to speak about the Council's desire to get into touch with local Associations, and in regard to

THE COMPULSORY CURRICULUM

said: "I should like to say at once that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have no desire or wish to make this examination more difficult. We want to destroy the terror of this examination. I can assure you that the Council are not in any way educational faddists; they do not want to impose upon members who are coming into our trade anything like

The annual dinner of the Sunderland Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Sunderland, on Wednesday, November 30. The attendance was not as large as usual owing to the General Election. Mr. W. Nimmo (President) was in the chair, and among those present were the Mayor (Alderman W. Sanderson, J.P.) and Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Renney), Alderman H. J. Turnbull, Messrs. Pescod (Newcastle), R. Anderson (Vice-President), C. Hodgson, C. Ranken, G. P. Fairman, R. H. Bell, R. C. Thursfield, E. R. Cherrett, J. W. Todd Kerse, C. E. Layne, Park, and A. H. M. Purse (Secretary). The loyal toasts were given by the President; "The Mayor and Corporation of Sunderland" by Mr. R. Anderson (Vice-President), who congratulated his Worship on the interest he had taken in the welfare of trade since his election to the mayoral chair. The Mayor suitably replied. "The Visitors" was given by Mr. C. Ranken, who was in witty vein, and replied to by Mr. Pescod (Newcastle) and Mr. J. E. White (Sunderland). During the evening an excellent entertainment programme was carried out.

* * *

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Bradford Chemists' Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Royal Hotel, Bradford. Mr. Marmaduke Firth (President) was in the chair, and among those present were Messrs. W. L. Currie (Glasgow), J. H. Beacock and F. Pilkington Sargeant (Leeds), W. H. Brocklehurst (President Bradford Chamber of Trade), R. H. Jackson, D. S. Priestley, John Gordon, F. Richardson (City Analyst), R. Broadhead (Batley), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), F. A. Wilcock, Granville Shaw, John Holmes, and R. T. Silson. The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. F. A. Wilcock proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," which he said is the only body that represents chemists in Parliament or elsewhere. Mr. Currie, in responding as Vice-President of the Society, referred to some of the criticisms which are occasionally used in connection with the Society, then touched upon the Privy Council's report on

UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTICE

He hoped they were not going to pass through such strenuous times as occurred in the pharmaceutical and medical world some 150 years ago. One thing they would have to do, and that was to be unanimous in the protection of their own rights, and he took it that the publication of the extraordinary document must engage the attention not only of the Pharmaceutical Council, but of every registered chemist throughout the country. He hoped that the chemists and associations throughout the country would refrain from promiscuous letter-writing upon this important and delicate subject until the Council had given its verdict. He thought the Council was the proper body to deal with this matter, and he thought that body would deal with it in the wisest and best way at this present juncture. It had been a most unwise production, to his mind, classifying, as it did, a body of educated and representative men among such as quacks and bone-setters, and so on, and the heterogeneous section which was embodied. They would have to assert their rights and show the medical profession they were equal to any charges made against them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Currie also spoke about the educational rearrangements now under consideration, and put in a plea on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. Mr. H. R. Jackson proposed "Our Guests," and Mr. Broadhead and Mr. Brocklehurst replied. The toast "The Bradford and District Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. Beacock, who expressed the opinion that the Poisons and Pharmacy Act had done a lot of good, although he would not say to which of his Majesty's subjects it had done good. The President was received with musical honours on rising to reply, and he spoke briefly. The company cordially received his suggestion that they should send to Mr. Gregory (who is in ill-health) and to Mr. Silson, senr., their best wishes and sympathy. Mr. R. T. Silson (Hon. Secretary) having thanked the members on behalf of his father, Mr. F. P. Sargeant also spoke in a humorous vein on local topics. During the evening there was a clever elocutionary sketch on Mr. Lloyd George by Mr. Granville Shaw. Mr. Fred Pullan contributed humorous songs and piano-sketches, and Mr. Currie sang "Three for Jack." Mr. B. N. Cooper was accompanist.

N.U.A.P. SMOKING-CONCERT

A SMOKING-CONCERT under the auspices of the Glasgow Branch of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists was held in the Lansdowne Restaurant on December 2. Mr. Geo. Adams, in the chair, congratulated the committee on the attendance, over seventy being present. During the evening songs, readings, violin-solos, pianoforte-solos, etc., were rendered by Messrs. Irvine, Abercrombie, Howat, McNab, Laing, Davidson, Whitehead, Foster, Taylor, Kelly, and Remman. Mr. Anderson (Vice-President) and Mr. Reid (Secretary) gave short addresses in support of the Union.

LIVERPOOL WHIST-DRIVE.

A WHIST-DRIVE in connection with the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held in the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on December 1. There were 122 members and friends present. There was a preponderance of ladies, and some of them had to play as gentlemen, a special interval-prize being awarded, which was won by Miss Roberts; but as, in her capacity of "gentleman," she had also won the first gentleman's interval-prize, the second highest scorer, Miss Garth, took the special prize. The other interval-prize winners were: Ladies, Mrs. Bryan; gentlemen, Miss Roberts. After the interval an extra table was started, in order that some late-comers might have a game. The awards were: Ladies—1, Mrs. Bryan; 2, Mrs. Parry; 3, Miss Roberts. Gentlemen—1, Mr. Stuart Walker; 2, Mr. T. M. Lloyd; 3, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Callard (equal). The "booby" prize was taken by Mr. Stopforth. Mrs. Wokes and Mr. Buck distributed the prizes.

POISONING CASES.

SIX fatalities, including two misadventures, have been reported with poisons since our last issue.

Disinfectant Fluid.—At Eastbourne a workhouse inmate named Fredk. Hollobone (64) died from poisoning by disinfectant fluid. It transpired during the inquest that disinfectant had been accidentally left in a lavatory by another inmate, who stated that he did not know that the fluid was poisonous. The Coroner (Mr. G. Vere Benson) pointed out that the fluid was kept in a beer-bottle. The workhouse-master said the disinfectant was bought in 20-gal. drums as "carbolic fluid, McDougal's No. 5," and he thought they were marked "Not Poison." The disinfectant was served out in various bottles. The Coroner said that the procedure seemed like inviting a catastrophe. [At the next meeting of the Eastbourne Guardians it was decided to purchase a supply of poison-bottles as recommended by the Coroner's jury.]

Potassium Cyanide.—James Oliver (32), author of Guilford Street, London, W.C., whose dead body was found on some waste ground at Epsom, had poisoned himself by taking potassium cyanide. During the inquest the Coroner commented upon the anomaly of the law, which made it difficult to procure some poisons and easy to obtain others. One often read in novels of authors and artists committing suicide in similar circumstances to those disclosed.

Prussic Acid.—At Salford Dr. Henry Horbury Preston killed himself by taking prussic acid.

Salt of Lemon was the lethal agent used by Kate White, domestic servant, Middlesbrough. At the inquest Mr. William Cariss, chemist, 19 South Terrace, Linthorpe, said the girl handed him an envelope containing her mistress's private card and a request to give bearer one shilling's worth of salt of lemon. Deceased said the salt was to get iron-mould out of clothes.—A Sowerby Bridge widow named Amelia Bull (49) also died from self-inflicted salt-of-lemon poisoning.

Spirit of Salt.—At Brixton Elizabeth Ada Roberts (43) died by misadventure from hydrochloric-acid poisoning.

EX LIBRIS.

THE following is a reproduction of a book-plate which we have received from Mr. W. Maskew, Clacton. It is late eighteenth century, but the sentiments are applicable to the twentieth :

If thou art borrow'd by a Friend,
Right welcome shall he be;
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.

Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store;
But books I find if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read slowly—Pause frequently—
Return duly—with the corners
of the leaves not turn'd down.



W. H. BULLMORE,
SURGEON,
TRUBRO.

Winter Session.

Association Presidents.

THIS year's President of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association, Mr. Thomas Stephenson, Ph.C., F.C.S., F.R.S.E., is the son of a pharmacist, the late Mr. J. B. Stephenson, who for so many years presided over the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners, and was Treasurer of the North British Branch. On the maternal side he is also connected with pharmacy, his uncle, Mr. Alex. Noble, a past examiner, being a partner of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Princes Street, Edinburgh. Mr. Stephenson served his apprenticeship with his father, and studied the sciences appertaining to the business at the Edinburgh University and its Extra Mural School. He passed the Minor examination in January 1886, and the Major in October of the same year. Subsequently he went out to Bombay to join the staff of Messrs. Kemp & Co., and while with them compiled the "Prescriber's Pharmacopeia," published by that firm. He afterwards became manager of the business of Messrs. Phillips & Co., Bombay, and at the end of his engagement returned to this country, and purchased a pharmacy at 137 George Street, Edinburgh. He has been a prolific writer on pharmaceutical subjects, and four years ago commenced the publication of a therapeutic monthly entitled "The Prescriber." While in India Mr. Stephenson was connected with the Volunteers, and when he returned he became a captain in the Queen's Edinburgh; but the claims of business compelled him to resign his commission. He is a member of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners for Scotland. The somewhat relentless tone of the inaugural address which he delivered to his Association last week slightly belies Mr. Stephenson's attitude to life generally, for socially he is an excellent entertainer, and he is not altogether a pessimist.



MR. T. STEPHENSON,

Brief Records.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.—On Monday evening, December 5, Mr. W. Blakeley (Birstall) delivered a lecture on Dr. Joseph Priestley, who was born at Birstall, where his people were farmers and clothmakers. The meeting (over which Mr. Broadhead presided) decided to subscribe two guineas to the Priestley Memorial.

Leeds Chemists' Association.—At a meeting held at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, on Wednesday evening, December 7, Mr. J. H. Beacock (President) was in the chair, and Mr. Harold Haw read a paper on "Ucal," his observations being based on a visit to the company's place at Sheffield. His remarks were supplemented by Mr. S. R. Mundell, who had also visited the place. A discussion followed.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Society.—The monthly meeting was held at 156 King Street on December 1, Mr. P. R. Hill (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. T. B. Male, J. S. Shearman, Harvey Palmer, W. G. Poll, H. E. Goddard, T. J. Woodcock, and A. E. Richmond. Correspondence was disposed of, and it was decided to suggest that the balance of the funds of the Federation of Local Associations should be handed to the Benevolent Fund. The Association's votes are to be given to Mr. Maurice Howell.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association.—A committee-meeting was held in Dublin on December 5, Mr. M. O'Donnell, Ph.C., in the chair. The chief business was the drafting of a letter to the Governors of the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland asking for recognition of the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society as an entrance to the medical course. It was arranged that Messrs. O'Donnell and Young should interview Parliamentary candidates regarding the Shops (No. 2) Bill. Satisfactory replies were received from Mr. P. J. Brady and Mr. John Redmond, the last-named promising that the Nationalist members would keep the matter before them on the lines indicated by the deputation.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—About thirty members braved the continuous downpour of rain on December 1 and inspected the dispensaries and laboratories of the London Hospital under the guidance of Mr. F. A. Hocking, Ph.C., and his staff. The compact and neat out-patients' dispensary

has eight windows (and a corresponding number of sets of galenicals), four on each side, for medical and surgical prescriptions respectively. There is also a smaller in-patients' dispensary near the main entrance. Below the former dispensary is the pharmaceutical laboratory, where disintegration of drugs, percolation of tinctures, ointment-milling, suppository-making by machinery, and aerated-water manufacture were among the operations in progress. The neat systems of storage and the method of checking purity of supplies came in for commendation. Lozenge and tablet making evoked great interest, as did also the elaborate system of bookkeeping, by which the cost of supplies to each ward can be checked. The members left the hospital with the knowledge that they had spent a useful and instructive evening there.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.—A meeting was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 30, with the President (Mr. E. J. Brown, Ph.C.) in the chair. The first paper, by Miss J. Livingstone, was on *Some Crystalline Forms*. An interesting description of the typical crystalline forms was given, the subject being illustrated by a series of beautifully drawn diagrams. An interesting note from Mr. Alexander Robbie on *Pharmacy in Oregon* was then read by the Secretary. Agriculture, fruit, mining, lumber, and salmon-fishing are the chief resources of the State, and its chief city, Portland, with a population of about 250,000, possesses two wholesale drug-houses and over 100 retail drug-stores. The conditions for registration as a pharmacist were explained next. Mr. Robbie said that 75 per cent. of the tinctures used are made from the fluid extracts supplied by the large pharmaceutical houses, from which emanate also all stock pills, tablets, and elixirs, while pharmacies there are as a rule emporiums for nearly everything under the sun. The next communication was by Mr. George Mackie on *Some Aspects of the Poison Schedule*. Mr. Mackie said the difficulties met with in reading the Poison Schedule may be classed into the following three groups:

1. Doubt as to the meaning of the actual words which the Schedule employs, seen in the case of arsenic, belladonna, aconite, coca, savin, and (in Part II.) of digitalis and straphanthus.

2. The debatable point as to the extent of the meaning of certain other terms used—e.g., corrosive sublimate, picrotoxin, cantharides, sulphonal, etc.

3. The third and greatest difficulty is met in the percentage question and the definition of what a poison actually is.

It was argued that if the B.P. is the standard for medicinal substances, salts of arsenic, such as sodium arsenite, are excluded, and that arsenious iodide, bromide, and chloride may thus be sold as Part II. poisons. Aconite-leaves or a preparation thereof is not liable, since the official drug is the root. The second difficulty is due to the want of a qualifying clause. For instance, if corrosive sublimate is sold in any other form than as an unadmixed solid with any other substance it is not a Part I. poison. Then there is a very debatable point about the definition of a poison. It may be mentioned also that a poisonous alkaloid is a very wide word and includes a ridiculously large number of comparatively harmless drugs. A 1-per-cent. solution of cocaine in rectified spirit does not come under Part I., since it is not an admixture or preparation of coca, but it is included in the omnibus clause at the end of Part II. In conclusion, it was stated that "the schedule is one heap of ambiguity from 'Arsenic' to the omnibus clause." In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Murray described the whole schedule as a mass of inconsistencies, while Mr. Tait said he thought the Poison Schedule had made ambiguity into a fine art. He also reminded Mr. Mackie that the Arsenic Act of 1851 included under the term "arsenic" arsenious acid and arsenites, arsenic acid and arseniates, and all other colourless preparations of arsenic. Mr. E. O. Rowland also said the present schedule was chaos. Mr. Hill recalled that in the Armon judgment it was laid down that if poison was put into a mixture and the mixture sold, the vendor sold the poison in the mixture. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Miss Livingstone and Messrs. Robbie and Mackie.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Thursday evening, December 1, Mr. Thomas Stephenson (Chairman) presiding.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

The Chairman made reference to the loss sustained by the Association in the death of Mr. J. A. Gibson, and it was agreed that the Secretary should send a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Gibson.

Messrs. J. M. Foote, A. B. Gairn, A. E. Kelly, D. Peebles, J. Scobie, and J. Y. Sutherland were elected members.

Mr. Wm. Lyon, in a letter, intimated his resignation as a member of committee, and Mr. J. Blenkiron was elected to the vacancy.

The Chairman gave in a report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations at Cambridge in July. It was agreed to recommend the Federation's surplus to be handed over to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

The Chairman then read an inaugural address. He commenced this by saying that a consideration of the nature and origin of ethics leads us to a fuller understanding of the operation of

NATURAL LAW IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD.

Ethics consists in being "true to our fellows." Mr. Stephenson mentioned that Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, laid down as the basis of all conduct, "Do thy duty to thyself; therein lies true wisdom." Then he mentioned that the Law of Polarity is the basis of all Oriental religions, and it is to some extent recognised in the Christian creed. Zoroastrianism is founded on the idea of a constant struggle between the spirit of good, Ormuzd, and the spirit of evil, Ahriman; and he continued: "True ethics consists in the proper maintenance of balance between these opposing forces." After the definitive part of his address, Mr. Stephenson proceeded:

A pharmacist is not considered fit to serve out remedies to the public until he has attained a complete knowledge, not only of the physical properties of such remedies, but also of their source, method of manufacture, and chemical composition. Similarly, we must not be merely content with a general knowledge of what ethics is; we must know how it came into existence and what are its component parts before we can be entrusted with the administration of it to one another.

Ethics, like all other human factors, is the result of ages of evolution. The fundamental law of all nature is struggle. From the very earliest prehistoric remains of those

"Dragons of the prime
That tear each other in the slime"

we deduce a struggle for existence which, though it has shifted its sphere of operation, has continued as fierce as it was in the first days of life upon the earth. When the earth was covered with that primeval ocean in which life is supposed first to have appeared, the first particles of living protoplasm grew and rapidly multiplied by division; soon there was more protoplasm in existence than could conveniently find nourishment. The result showed itself in starvation of the weaker and survival of the fittest. Soon the surviving fit felt the necessity for union. Cell-walls were developed for protection, and groups of cells gradually developed into various organised structures for the better conduct of the functions demanded by environment. Then the two great functions of organised life, nutrition and reproduction, were delegated to different organisms of the same species, and male and female were the result. This grand distinction exists to the present day. Man is the bread-winner, woman the child-bearer—a fact frequently overlooked in the hysterical outpourings of sexual perverts.

It is in the simple group of cells—a few cells bound together for a common purpose—that we find the first indication of the ethical element. This simple organism is a community bound by certain ethical considerations. They agree not to snatch food from one another; one cell or set of cells arranges to receive the food, another to digest it, another to circulate the digested nutrient, and so on. Later on, these organisms find that it is not expedient that one of them should snatch food from another, because in so doing they become a prey to larger and more powerful organisms. Therefore they group together, each group of cells living its individual life, but the whole forming a colony, and in some cases, as in sponges and coral, secreting for the common good a defensive armour whereby the individuals may more safely pursue their individual lives.

The human body is an excellent example of specialisation of cells. A healthy human body shows no sign of struggle for existence among its component units. Any such struggle is evidence of disease. When the body is in health its power of conducting the struggle against other bodies—human, animal, and vegetable—is at its best. But human beings have to ally with others to assist them in the struggle. The simplest instance is in the family; after that come the clan, the tribe, the nation. When a nation is threatened by another,

the individuals of that nation band together in brotherly co-operation to resist the foe; this is a law of nature, and was well exemplified in our late war. . . . War, famine, and disease are Nature's methods of suppressing unfit nations, families, and individuals. One or other is bound to come; and if we remove any one of these, or make it impossible even for a time, the other two at once confront us. [David and Israel were here cited as a case in point.] The results of over-population are invariably one of these three alternatives, and over-population means struggle for existence. In India, again, we have a large population from whom we have artificially removed the struggle for existence. War is practically an impossibility, famine is kept down by skilful administration and distribution, and the Indian Medical Service are fighting manfully against disease of all kinds. Results: Internal strife due really to over-population, though newspaper leader-writers are exhausting their brains in trying to find other causes.

What is the remedy? . . . Honest science says there is no panacea. It is written that we must fight, and fight we must. Struggle is the universal law—it must be obeyed. And the struggle for existence is not a bad thing. It is monstrously inconvenient at times, and sometimes very unpleasant; but its effects are, on the whole, beneficent and salutary. Had there been no struggle for existence, all life in this world would still have been but shapeless protoplasm. It is the struggle that develops improvements.

In the rest of his address Mr. Stephenson applied his reasoning to the Association over which he presides. "We consist," he said, "only of men actually in business—specialised working-cells. We should have no dead-heads."

. . . We have a number of non-subscribing members—for our membership really consists of all retail pharmacists in Edinburgh and district. All benefit by the Association's work, therefore all are members. And those members who contribute nothing to the general sustenance should be made to do so, not by force, but by the gentle persuasion of those who do. . . . A properly proportioned combination of true individualism and true scientific socialism is the real foundation of ethics—the key to a truly healthy and successful existence."

On the motion of Mr. Archibald Currie, seconded by Mr. John A. Forret, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Stephenson. Remarks on the address were made also by Messrs. J. R. Hill and Somerville, and the Chairman replied.

PANOPEPTON AND MEDICATED WINES.

The Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster enclosing the Torquay Chemists' Association's resolution regarding the sale of panopepton.—The Chairman said the letter had been discussed by the committee, and two opinions had been expressed very strongly. One of these was on the lines of the Torquay resolution that panopepton, being practically a chemist's prerogative, should be exempted from licence-duty in order that chemists might sell it, as it was very often contained in medical prescriptions. The other view was whether it did not lie within the power of the manufacturers to prepare panopepton in such a way that it would not be liable. If that was done there would be no necessity for the Association troubling in the matter. The committee decided to put both these views before the meeting, and invite an expression of opinion on the subject.—Mr. Currie seemed to think that the firm were trying to advertise their own preparation; but the Secretary and President disabused him of that idea, and after a discussion, in which Messrs. Brindle, MacPherson, Forret, Hill, Somerville, and the Chairman took part, it was agreed that the Association reply to Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster that the formula for panopepton should be so altered as to make it non-excisable. Incidentally several of the speakers, including Mr. Rutherford Hill, strongly condemned medicated wines because they are used by some persons as alcoholic intoxicants.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The meeting agreed that they should give the twenty votes of the Association in the Benevolent Fund equally between the first two applicants on the list of annuitants. The practice of medicine and surgery by unqualified persons in the United Kingdom was brought under notice and remitted to the committee.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 23, 1910.)

- "KILOTIK"; for veterinary preparations (2). By F. Allen & Sons, Upper North Street, Poplar, London, E. 327,154.
- "SAPIX"; for disinfectants, etc. (2). By Reliance Mfg. Co., 40 Radford Street, Blackley, Manchester. 327,266.
- "POST's 'C. B. Q.'" and label design; for medicines (3). By A. M. Post, Ltd., 99 High Holborn, London, W.C. 326,910.
- "DELPHININE," and label design; for a sea-sickness remedy (3). By La Delphinine (Société Anonyme), 8 Rue de Duras, Paris. 326,517.
- "STAND-FAST"; for medicated snuff (3). By F. A. Smith, 35 Colmore Row, Birmingham. 326,725.
- "VINEVIN"; for medicated wine (3). By H. G. Selfridge, 400 Oxford Street, London, W. 327,036.
- "SANAVIM"; for a medicated milk-powder (3). By Rouse & Co., 12 Wigmore Street, London, W. 327,247.
- "BIRBAN"; for medicinal preparations (3). By W. Thomas, 50 Arden Street, Edinburgh. 327,249.
- "JEBRO"; for medicinal chemicals (3), and for food-substances (42). By Jewsbury & Brown, Ardwick Green North, Manchester. 327,308/9.
- "HEALATTA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 327,584.
- "RISTIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 327,914.
- "PARTEINA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. C. Hijo, Sixth Alfonso Herrera Street 98, Mexico City. 327,931.
- Device, with letters "S O L" in a double diamond; for essential oils and essences (4). By A. H. Stevens, 6 Dowgate Hill, London, E.C. 326,921.
- "NEOSTIGMAR"; for photographic lenses (8). By R. & J. Beck, Ltd., 68 Cornhill, London, E.C. 327,552.
- Picture of Viking holding a child on his arm; for all goods (42). By Viking Food and Essence Co., 33 King's Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W. 326,118.
- "HARRIET META" (facsimile signature); for a skin-preparation (48). By To-Kalon Mfg. Co., Ltd., 143-145 Great Portland Street, London, W. 325,846.
- "HOPOL"; for all goods (48). By Hopol Chemical Co., Blairgrove Street, Coatbridge. 326,411.
- "LAWCO"; for all goods (48). By R. Fry & Co., Ltd., 21 and 22 Middle Street, Brighton. 326,642.
- "NITOLINE"; for toilet-preparations, etc. (48). By E. W. Sleath & Co., Teneriffe Street, Manchester. 327,183.
- "KOSKOTT"; for toilet-articles (48). By Lillian Thomas, 22 George Street, London, N.W. 327,611.
- "PROXINE"; for tooth-paste (48). By Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 327,705.
- "SHURZINE"; for tooth-brushes (50). By H. E. Skyrme, 12 Wellington Place, Hastings. 327,620.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 30, 1910.)

- "HORMONADIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 325,591.
- "BRAUSAN"; for all goods (3). By E. Dieterich, Helfenberg, Dresden. 327,076.
- "ATCHOO"; for a cold-cure (3). By G. A. Mallinson, 112 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester. 327,204.
- Label design with words, "LINIMENT OF PAIN"; for a liniment (3). By W. Stevens & Co., 212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.W. 326,150.
- "STRENGTHLETS"; for medicinal pills, tablets, powders, and liquids (3). By B. Hudson, 33 Grasmere Mount, Armley, Leeds. 327,252.
- "CHIEN-CHIEN (POODLE BRAND)," and design of dog; for medicated confectionery (3). By Roberts & Hill, 9 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C. 327,226.
- "EBORENE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). Eborene Co., 3 Hafod Terrace, Sandy Way, Prestatyn, North Wales. 327,708.

"FROSA"; for all goods (3). By T. Cooling, 47 Haymarket, London, S.W. 327,725.

Design of white cross on black disc and wording, "BRITISH WHITE CROSS BRAND"; for surgical dressings (11). By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 19-21 Lower Priory, Birmingham. 327,450.

"LIMETTA GINGER CORDIAL," and label design; for a cordial (42). By L. Rose & Co., Ltd., 89 Worship Street, London, E.C. 327,934.

"LION BRAND," and design of two lions; for soap (47); "TIGER BRAND," and design of two tigers; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd., Bebington, near Birkenhead. 326,575, 326,587.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY"; for all goods (47 and 48). By Christer Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap Works, Bristol. 328,037/8.

"CREMBAS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Holden & Co., 40 Dufferin Square, Montreal. 325,909.

"LINDELIA"; for perfumery (48). By Blain & Hankinson, 69 Market Street, Manchester. 328,298.

"R. S. W." and design of hand grasping spear; for tooth-brushes (50). By W. R. Speer & Son, 392 Hackney Road, London, N.E. 327,396.

"JOHN BULL" FEEDER; for a feeding-bottle (50). By R. J. Reuter, 5, 6 and 7 Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W. 327,870.

Topical Advertising.

MR. CHAS. C. H. CADGE, Market Street, Bingham, has addressed the electors of Bingham and neighbourhood to the extent of four pages in a mock election address, of which the following are compressions of a few sectional parts :

HOME RULE.

What have we here but sound common-sense? The home comes first—everything begins at home. [Nerve tonic, syrup of hypophosphites, "Cetol," foods, feeding-bottles, teats, and soothers are some of the needs mentioned.]

THE LORDS

of Creation are the babies; you can't get away from it, try as you will; but why worry when you can now have [gripe-water, etc.]

TARIFF REFORM.

Many say, "Why let flour come in duty free, and thus be deprived of the pig-feeding materials?" Why, indeed? But there: it always remains a bald and solid fact that you cannot feed a pig at a profit if you don't keep it in health. [Pig powders recommended.]

Votes for Women, A Strong Navy, The Health of the Community, and Consumption are also treated; then comes

THE ARMY.

This, it is by common consent agreed, need not be big, but above all it must be fit. How can a soldier or any other man walk when he carries huge corns on his feet; but why not cure them with Golden Corn-cure, 6d. per bottle?

And so on until Mr. Cadge assures ladies and gentlemen that nothing will be wanting to merit a continuance of that confidence they have hitherto reposed in him.

If any C. & D. subscribers write to Mr. Cadge for the whole address we hope they will enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for it.

At the Counter.

LANCASHIRE LAPSSES from English orthography are apparent in the demands printed below :

"Mancurall" (mercurial) ointment; "perfection of senna"; "candle flored" (camphor-flowers); "Rocella salt"; "spare the city"; "white cipity powder"; "antimarine powder" (antipyrin), "sulfuric heather"; "boiled beans"; "permanent of potash"; "sister of magnesia"; "carpet oil" (carbolic oil); "aniline" (lanoline); "carmine flour" (chamomile flowers); "oil of Jupiter"; "sweet nita"; "rubber pills."

Other requests were as follows :

A blatant request for 12 grains of corrosive sublimate by a boy, which it appears was wanted for furs.

"1d. olive-oil ointment for *heaps*," which turned out to be gall ointment for piles.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 8.

THE General Election and the approaching end of the year have considerably interfered with business this week, there being little of interest to record. The last drug-auctions of the year will be held next week, when an unusually large quantity of Tinnevelly senna will be offered. Ergot continues to attract attention owing to foreign sellers having defaulted, and the outlook is uncertain. Bromides are firm, cocaine extremely quiet, and Japanese refined camphor steady, with more demand for slabs. Menthol is dearer, and sellers of American peppermint oil are asking firmer rates in sympathy with the producing country. Acacia gums are dull but steady. Opium is firm, guinea grains are held for higher rates, and chiretta remains very scarce. Shellac at auction was lower, and private prices are irregular. Both acetone and potash permanganate are scarce. Benzoic acid, ex toluol, and formaldehyde have an easier tendency. Tartaric acid and cream of tartar are very firm. The following table represents the chief alterations of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cocoa butter	Cod-liver oil	Ammonia sulphate	Buchu
Ergot	Copper sulphate	Formaldehyde	Linseed oil
Guinea grains	Creosote	Turpentine	Rubber
Menthol	(coal tar)		Shellac (at auction)
	Tartaric acid (foreign)		

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, December 8 :—The sales of opium amount to 20 cases for speculative account; prices range from 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

NEW YORK, December 8 :—Business is quiet. Opium is dull of sale at \$4.85 per lb. for druggists'. Jalap is weak at 28c. per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) has advanced 15c. to \$2.35. Sarsaparilla is easier at 9c. for Mexican. Serpentaria is steady at 45c. Canada balsam is firmer at \$4.60 per gallon. Copiba and cascara sagrada are unaltered. Peppermint oil, in tins, is steady at \$2.20 per lb.

London Markets.

ACETONE is scarce on the spot, business being reported at from 66*l.* to 67*l.* per ton. It is interesting to note that the British Government are offering their acetone plant and about 200 tons acetate of lime for sale by tender, this pointing to the fact that its manufacture is unremunerative, as compared with what is offered by agents.

ACID, BENZOIC, ex toluol, is offered at a slight reduction, 1s. 5d. per lb. nett being quoted for 14-lb. lots.

ACID, TARTARIC, remains extremely firm at 1s. 1*d.* per lb. from English makers, and at 1s. 0*4d.* for foreign for prompt (being $\frac{1}{4}d.$ higher), and at 1s. 0*2d.* for forward delivery.

ALOES.—The 72 packages reported as having arrived last week prove to be Socotrine; fair sales of this description have been made at between 80*s.* and 85*s.*, the latter price of good hard; Zanzibar in skins has changed hands at 65*s.* per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—Quiet. The sales include 200 barrels St. Vincent at from 2*d.* to 3*2d.* per lb., the latter for fine manufacturing. The combination of St. Vincent exporters, which has agreed not to sell below 2*d.* per lb.,

comes into operation this month, so that the quotations may be nominally put at from 2*d.* to 3*2d.* per lb.

ASAETIDA.—The *Amatonga* has brought 176 packages from the Persian Gulf, which, if ready, will be offered at next week's auctions, in addition to another 75 packages. A ready sale will be found for lots suitable for the American market.

BENZOIN.—Fifty cases Sumatra have arrived, which will probably be offered next week. Meanwhile the deliveries remain good.

BROMIDES.—It is stated that orders are being booked by the makers at official rates, now that the stocks of second-hands are diminishing.

BUCHU.—The *Briton* has brought 22 packages from Mossel Bay, and 13 packages from Cape Town; the bulk will probably prove to be "longs."

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The quotation from the Japanese monopoly is 140*s.* for "B" and 145*s.* for "BB," both c.i.f. terms to arrive.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is steady, the sales including 100 cases Japanese slabs at 1s. 5*1d.* per lb. c.i.f. for January-February shipment. The spot values of Japanese refined tablets are 1s. 7*2d.* per lb. for $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 1s. 8*d.* for $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 1s. 7*d.* for 1-oz., and 1s. 6*d.* for slabs.

CARDAMOMS.—Two shipments, amounting in all to 34 cases, have arrived from Ceylon. *Seed* remains firm, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. being asked for barely current quality.

CHIRETTA remains unobtainable in first hands, and for retail lots in second hands 6*2d.* per lb. is wanted.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during November amounted to 1,590,000 Amst. lb., against 1,104,000 Amst. lb. in 1909. The total shipments (January-November 1910) amount to 16,686,000 Amst. lb., against 14,145,000 Amst. lb. in 1909, 14,070,000 in 1908, and 16,022,000 in 1907. At the Amsterdam sale to-day the opening price was 3.03 cents, against 3.01 cents at the previous sale. The average unit was 3.04 cents. Full particulars had not arrived at time of closing for press.

CLOVES.—At auction 100 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 7*1d.* per lb., and 16 cases Penang at from 1s. 5*d.* to 1s. 8*d.* Privately prices show little change either way. The sales to arrive include January-March at 7*1d.* to 7*16d.*, and February-April at 7*16d.* to 7*d.* c.i.f. d/w; for delivery, March-May has been sold 7*16d.* to 7*32d.*, closing sellers.

COCAINE continues quiet, makers quoting 9*s.* 6*d.* per oz. less 5 per cent. for hydrochloride, and in second hands the value is uncertain, depending on the holder. The arrivals of crude on the Hamburg market (says a German report) remain small, high prices being asked and paid.

COCOA BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam auctions 110 tons Van Houten's sold at 85.50c. per half kilo., as against 74.56c. at the last sale.

COLCHICUM-ROOT.—New sliced Hungarian is firmer at 50*s.* per cwt. c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE is rather firmer at 19*l.* 15*s.* per ton for ordinary Liverpool brands, and at 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for January-February delivery.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—With extremely small arrivals and comparative absence of spot stocks the market remains very firm, the value of 98 per cent. being 101*s.*, and 95 per cent. 99*s.* per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The *Prometheus* has brought 16 cases from Singapore, mostly fair seedy lump.

ERGOT is one of the features of the week, a fair business having been done, chiefly on Hamburg account, in Spanish at from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. on the spot, and with stocks in small compass 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* is quoted.

Reports are very conflicting as to the new Russian crop. The *Amazon* has brought 36 packages from Vigo, and eight bags have arrived from Hamburg.

FORMALDEHYDE is offered at easier rates in one quarter, 40 per cent. being quoted 39s. per cwt. nett in carboys.

GENTIAN is steady at 20s. on the spot, and 18s. to 19s. per cwt. c.i.f. to arrive.

GINGER.—Firm. At auction eight cases bold cut Calicut were bought in at 92s. 6d., and 232 bags washed rough at 54s., and good brown Calicut rough at 65s. Privately rough Cochin is quoted from 53s. to 54s. per cwt. spot, and to arrive 57s. c.i.f. Hamburg has been paid for B. and C.

The exports from Jamaica from April 1 to October 29, 1910, amounted to 15,255 cwt., against 12,934 cwt. for the corresponding period of 1909.

GUINEA GRAINS on the spot are held for the higher rate of 102s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM, ACACIA, remains dull but firm for practically all descriptions. The value of fair to good clean Soudan sorts is from 40s. to 42s. per cwt., and to arrive new crop for January-February shipment is quoted 33s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. Senegal remains very quiet, the spot value of Bas de Fleuve being 38s., and about 36s. f.o.b. Bordeaux.

LIME-JUICE.—Concentrated West Indian is firm at 18s. 6d.

MENTHOL is dearer, from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. having been paid for Kobayashi on the spot, and a further small quantity is available at the higher figure, after which 12s. will be required. Re-sales of several shipments afloat have been made at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d. c.i.f. Continent for Suzuki, and at 10s. 8d. to 11s. 1d. for Kobayashi.

The exports from Japan during the nine months ending September have been as follows:

	1908	1909	1910
Kin	... 40,964	59,623	77,563
Yen	... 194,720	279,286	405,526

The September exports amounted to 7,236 kin, valued at 38,974 yen.

MUSK is unaltered, fine blue Tonquin pod offering in limited quantity at 72s. 6d. per oz. for pile 1 and 45s. for pile 3. Old-style pile 1 has been sold at 54s. and pile 3 35s. per oz. Russian Cabardine is quoted 19s. and China 25s. per oz.

OIL, ANISE, STAR, is in jobbing demand at 5s. to 5s. 1d. per lb. spot, the latter price being for Red Ship brand, and to arrive 4s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

OIL, BERGAMOT, remains firm, good brands of new crop offering for January-March shipment at 16s. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot 16s. 10d. is asked.

OIL, CASSIA.—Very quiet, with jobbing sales at 3s. 9d. per lb. spot for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. and 3s. 5d. for 70 to 75 per cent. To arrive, sellers quote 3s. 1d. for 80 to 85 per cent., 2s. 11½d. for 75 to 80 per cent., and 2s. 9½d. for 70 to 75 per cent.

OIL, CLOVE.—Business has been done at 4s. 3d. per lb., and some ask up to 4s. 6d. Sellers who contracted for cloves at a time when values were much lower, are able to quote somewhat below these figures.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The market for finest Norwegian oil has a firmer tendency in several directions, but there is practically no change in values at from 105s. to 106s. for the best brands; 1908 oil on the spot is offered at 97s. 6d. per barrel. Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 5 that the market is firmer, and holders are unwilling to accept the previous figure of 106s. 6d., c.i.f. terms, for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil, 107s. 6d. to 108s. 6d. being generally asked. The total exports from all Norway up to November 30 amount to 33,500 barrels, against 35,900 barrels at the same date of 1909.

OIL, LEMON.—Several agents have received cables quoting higher prices, but these vary considerably as to shipper—e.g., a good brand of new crop is offered for January-March shipment at 3s. 1d., several quote 3s. 3d., and another 3s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f.

OIL, LIME.—West Indian distilled is steady, with a fair business in ordinary quality at 1s. 2d., and for hand-pressed 5s. 6d. per lb. has been paid.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Although there is little actual business to report in American tin-oil, several agents name

9s. 6d. as the price for finest brands, this being in response to the firmer feeling on the other side. H.G.H. is quoted 12s. 6d. London terms. Japanese is quiet at 6s. 4d. for Kobayashi and 6s. 3d. for Suzuki, shipment values being 6s. 5d. c.i.f. for the former brand. The exports from Japan during the nine months ending September have been as follows:

	1908	1909	1910
Kin	... 78,645	109,792	103,513
Yen	... 228,924	330,672	319,099

The September exports amounted to 9,433 kin, valued at 30,825 yen.

A private advice in regard to the Japanese peppermint-crop states that, owing to the heavy rains, the estimates for the Hokkaido producing-district (now the largest in Japan) must be considerably reduced. It was first anticipated that about 150,000 kin would be produced, but this is now placed at 120,000 kin, or 160,000 lb. To this must be added the stocks carried over from last year, estimated at 60,000 kin, making a total of about 180,000 kin.

OIL, TANGERINE, remains very scarce, a little being offered at 23s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

OIL, TURPENTINE, dull and the turn easier on balance, American on spot closing at 53s. 9d. per cwt.

OLIBANUM.—The small sales include yellowish drop at 42s. and siftings at 22s. per cwt.

OPIUM remains strong, but there is little business to record, in view of the end of the year. For shipment the quotation remains unchanged at 13s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for 11½ per cent., and for Tokat the extreme figure of 16s. 10d. c.i.f. is asked. On the spot sales of Smyrna druggists' have been made at from 13s. 9d. to 14s., with only limited quantities offered.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on November 25 that the sales this week amount to 78 cases at from 13s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. per lb., all for U.S.A. Market closes firm with an upward tendency. The arrivals to date amount to 4,026 cases, against 1,748 cases at same period last year.

PEPPER (BLACK).—Nothing offered at auction. Privately demand is quiet at 4½d. for fair Singapore on spot; to arrive a good business has been done, including January-March shipment at 3½d. to 3½d. c.i.f.

PEPPER (WHITE).—Nothing offered at auction, and privately sales are unimportant, fair spot Singapore offering at 6½d.; for arrival the sales include December-February shipment at 6½d., January-March at 6½d. to 6½d., February-April at 6½d., and March-May at 6½d. c.i.f.

QUICKSILVER is steady in second hand, with sales at 71. 12s. per bottle, first hands being unaltered at 81.

RHUBARB.—Two shipments, amounting in all to 47 cases, have arrived from Shanghai.

RUBBER.—A week of fractional fluctuations leaves the spot market about 2d. per lb. cheaper, fine hard Para closing at 6s. 1½d. Market generally has been dull and lifeless, and no improvement in demand is anticipated until the New Year. Fair stocks, a large visible supply, and the abstention of American buying are the important factors.

SAFFRON.—The tendency is again upwards, finest Valencia offering at from 42s. 6d. to 43s. per lb. net. The crop in Spain is still turning out very poor.

SARSAPARILLA.—The only arrival of any consequence is 17 serons common Mexican and Guatemala mixed.

SENNA will be the feature of next week's drug-auctions, when some 1,200 to 1,300 bales Tinnevelly will probably be offered.

SHELLAC.—At auction on Tuesday 608 cases offered and sold without reserve at a decline of from 2s. to 3s. per cent. on second orange; Button was cheaper and Garnet steady. The sales included good bright reddish second orange at 83s. to 84s.; bronze, slightly matted, at 81s.; bright flimsy reddish free at 79s. to 80s.; TN, flat reddish livery weak, free at 76s. to 77s.; ditto all more or less out of condition; ordinary to fair reddish and dark from 71s. to 78s.; common dark livery, 61s. to 62s.; and very common, 53s. to 57s. per cwt. Ninety-four cases Garnet sold, including dark blocky AC at 70s. to 71s., and blocky GAL at 57s. to 60s.; 110 cases Button also sold at 65s. to 66s. for fair thirds, 59s. to 60s. for fourths, 51s. to 55s.

for ordinary, 47s. for low resinous, 63s. to 66s. for good colory chips, 34s. to 35s. for black blocky Ralli, and 41s. for black blocky Kala. Privately the spot market is lower and irregular at from 78s. to 80s. per cwt. Futures have been quiet, with sales of December delivery at 79s. to 80s., March at 82s. 6d. to 83s. 6d., and May 84s. 6d. to 85s.

SQUILL remains firm, the spot value of good dry white being fully 3d. per lb.

WAX, JAPAN.—Spot value is from 43s. to 43s. 6d., and sellers to arrive ash 41s. c.i.f.

Manchester Chemical-market.

December 6.

The quieter feeling in heavy chemicals continues, but with the exception of bleaching-powder, which is still very scarce, there is little or no change to make in quotations. Sulphate of copper is still on the up-grade, especially for spring delivery, which is 5s. to 7s. per ton above recent levels. For one well-known brand makers are said to be asking 2d. per ton premium, although there is nothing in the position of the raw metal to warrant it. Current quotations are from 20s. 5s. to 20s. 15s. per ton delivered Manchester. Sulphur is steady. White powdered arsenic is easier at from 10s. 10s. to 11s. per ton delivered Manchester. Foreign yellow prussiate is 4s. 6d. per lb., and prussiate of soda 2s. 6d. Recovered sulphur, 4s. 17s. 6d. to 5s. per ton on rails. Aniline oil, pure 5s. 6d. per lb., and salt 5d. to 5s. 6d. Bicarbonate of soda, 4s. 7s. 6d.; industrial, 3s. 17s. 6d.; and tinted, 3s. 7s. 6d. per ton, on rails at works. In coal-tar products there is no change to report in sulphate of ammonia, which is quoted 12s. 5s. to 12s. 6s. 3d. per ton on rails Manchester. Creosote is dearer at 2s. 6d.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little which calls for any special comment in the heavy-chemical market just now. For the season of the year there is a fair amount of activity both in main and miscellaneous products, on both home and export account. Consumers, however, incline towards the curtailment of purchases as much as possible, in view of early stocktaking; and the influence of this stand is, of course, being felt, though not to a greater extent than usual. The tone of values keeps steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quiet and easier in tone. Quotations rule approximately about the same as last mentioned, but good business could doubtless be got through at somewhat lower figures. Present nearest prices are: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 12s. 15s. net cash; London terms, 12s. 2s. 6d. net cash; Leith, 12s. 15s. to 12s. 17s. 6d.; Hull, 12s. 15s.; and Liverpool, 12s. 15s.

BENZOLS are moving steadily, and, since they are on the scarce side, the tone of values is steady. Present naked prices: London, 90 per cent., 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d., and 50 per cent., 6s. 6d.; North, 6s. 6d. and 6s. 10d. respectively.

LEAD-PRODUCTS have been in fair all-round demand, and the general position is well maintained. White lead, 16s. 10s., and red lead, 15s. 15s. per ton Tynes; white acetate of lead, 22s. 15s. to 23s.; brown acetate of lead, 19s. 15s. to 20s.; nitrate of lead, 26s. to 26s. 5s., all per ton, less 2s. per cent. Glasgow.

STRONTIUM-PRODUCTS tend rather towards the quiet side just now, but quotations rule unchanged. For important business on prompt account some little concession might be obtained. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11s. to 12s. 10s. per ton; mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 87 to 91 per cent., 14s., and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12s. per ton; hydrate of strontia crystals in casks, 9s. to 9s. 15s. per ton.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are steady at unaltered figures, with fair request. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3s. 6d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export, 3s. 6d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow; bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3s. 6d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export, 2s. 6d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

American Peppermint Oil.

Mr. F. M. Rudd, of Bronson, Mich. (whose London agents are Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co.), sends us the following report regarding the position of American peppermint oil:

This year's crop, compared with earlier expectations, has in size proved to be no larger than that produced during 1909, while the amount of stock carried over is approximately only half as great as that of the previous year. The total production and carried over stocks is about 260,000 lb. to 265,000 lb., as against about 335,000 lb. to 340,000 lb. at the same date of last year. As the world's consumption is estimated at 275,000 lb. to 300,000 lb. it is clearly evident that the present available stocks are rather meagre to satisfy consuming requirements until the new crop is available in September 1911. The price of peppermint oil has advanced approximately 2s. per lb. in the last four months. It is believed that a further advance of at least as much more may reasonably be counted on, this being due to the fact that the present stock of oil will

practically be exhausted at the beginning of another season. The prospect is greatly in favour of the next crop not exceeding in size that of the past two years. The cost of farm labour in the United States is very much in excess of a few years ago, and on an average has never been so high as it is now. The largest peppermint producers have consequently turned their attention to other farm products—notably vegetables—which carry a much greater profit in proportion to cost of production; one of the principal peppermint producers this year has raised less than one-third as much peppermint as in some former years, and another only about 40 per cent. as much. Both, however, have produced very large quantities of cabbage, celery, onions, etc., which are easily grown on the same quality of ground as that devoted to peppermint. The consumption of peppermint oil as a flavouring agent for confectionery, chewing-gum, etc., has steadily gained in favour, one of its chief recommendations being that it is not subject to adulteration as are some of the synthetic flavours. Altogether the article must be considered in a statistically strong position.

Saffron Adulteration and Crops.

A circular which has been issued by Brierre Fils, Pithiviers-en-Gâtinais (Loiret), calls attention to a new adulteration of saffron detected by M. Adrian. The saffron in question has a striking colour, a very aromatic odour, and no admixture of any foreign substance can be found by the usual tests. Certain peculiarities in the physical condition of the sample, however, led to a more complete chemical examination being conducted, with the result that it was found that the weight of the sample had been increased by the addition of 40 per cent. of soluble salts. The adulterants used were identified as sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, borax, ammonium nitrate, and potassium carbonate. The last-named is thought to have been introduced in the form of incinerated cream of tartar.

The provincial agronomical officers have furnished to the U.S. Consul at Valencia the following approximate figures concerning the Spanish production of saffron:

Province	Hectares	M. Quintals	Average Price (Pesetas) per Quintal	Pesetas
Albacete	...	3,060	352	3,379,200
Ciudad Real	...	2,112	367	2,939,670
Cuenca	...	1,536	153	1,375,280
Guadalajara	...	62	7	4,600
Murcia	...	23	3	21,000
Teruel	...	3,777	391	16,125
Toledo	...	1,054	105	7,500
Valencia	...	323	37	333,000
Totals	...	11,947	1,415	12,853,525

[Hectare=2.47 acres; metric quintal=220 lb.; peseta=9s. 6d.]

According to the Bureau of Manufactures, the importation into the United States of saffron flowers and cake and extract amounted in the fiscal year 1909 to \$67,648 worth.

Persian Opium.

The British Consul at Bushire, in his annual report for the Persian fiscal year March 22, 1909, to March 21, 1910, states that the Persian crop was again good, the further decrease of 89 tons being due to the fact that shipments were effected from the port of Mohammerah, 87,687l. worth being exported thence, as against 18,357l. in 1908-9. Since then, however, the Bushire road has been more reliable, and, on the other hand, robberies have broken out on the Ahwaz road, so that this diversion need not necessarily be looked upon as permanent. Shiraz prices rose from 4,000 to 5,200 krans (72s. 15s. to 92s. 17s. actual exchange) per chest of 160 cakes, weighing 232 lb. and 165 krans (27. 18s. 11d. per man of 7½ lb.). Ispahan price touched 6,700 krans, with the price in China at \$1,700. Not long ago the price reached 10,000 krans and \$2,000; the average price is 4,500 krans. China again received considerably more of the export than the United Kingdom, the figures being:

	China.	United Kingdom.
	Tons.	Tons.
1906-7	...	93
1907-8	...	45
1908-9	...	96
1909-10	...	53

This might seem strange at first in consideration of the fact that provision has been made for the gradual annual reduction of the amount of opium imported into China, with a view ultimately to its complete prohibition; but the Persian is a born speculator, and some fancy prices have recently

been realised, precisely for the reason that opium is becoming scarcer in China and consumers desperate. One case came under notice in which a consignment of spoilt opium, for which in 1904 \$50 per chest was offered in Hong-Kong, eventually realised \$900. The London market rose steadily in sympathy with the Chinese, and in proportion also with the Turkey crop; starting in March 1909 at 13s. 9d. to 14s., prices fell to 12s. In May and June the market was, as usual, dull, in anticipation of a good Turkish crop and low prices, but soon improved, until in September sales on a forward basis were effected at 15s. Prices fell for a time, then, steadily taking the upward course, reached their highest point at 16s. 9d. The year closed with the market in a highly unsettled and speculative condition.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of November 1910, and to the stocks on November 30. As the figures are collated several days before the close of the month, they are only approximate in some instances.

	November		Stocks		1910	
	Landed	Delivd.	1910	1909	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	220	142	1,210	468	2,834	1,772
".....gourds	—	—	1,572	209	1,366	3
Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	1,224	1,029	4,606	5,898	11,609	12,493
Balsams....."	22	38	493	531	545	62
Calumba.....bgs.	—	43	209	51	677	519
Camphor.....pkgs.	824	951	1,047	2,979	8,647	10,276
Cardamoms....."	110	52	913	1,645	3,770	4,691
Cascara sagrada tons	—	3	368	417	107	156
Cinchona.....pkgs.	180	500	4,241	4,302	4,745	5,159
Coeruleus indicus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochineal.....bgs.	19	60	349	495	467	633
Cubeb....."	—	8	546	39	468	133
Dragon's blood pkgs.	—	20	225	115	322	226
Galls....."	275	154	1,130	1,376	2,736	3,089
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	—	4	4	2	2
Animi	21	32	408	336	1,017	962
Arabic	1,226	964	6,905	5,956	12,045	10,853
Assafetida	—	18	272	96	816	632
Benzoin	89	195	460	1,126	1,266	2,071
Copal....."	4,074	3,650	19,930	20,827	34,738	36,837
Damar	1,093	993	5,713	4,337	6,373	5,281
Galbanum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge	9	3	161	149	196	167
Guaiacum	—	2	29	54	—	25
Kauri ... tons net	21	57	336	38	519	528
Kino	—	—	44	42	—	4
Mastic	—	3	36	22	42	25
Myrrh, E.I.	—	62	234	297	316	394
Olibanum	—	17	276	417	777	804
Sandarac	122	81	477	393	1,327	1,129
Tragacanth	438	1,416	2,816	3,392	17,189	13,367
Indiarubber ... tons	745	37	1,415	671	8,189	7,394
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena	—	30	136	61	365	289
E.I.	—	10	9	4	124	139
Matto Grosso	—	19	44	76	120	178
Minas	13	11	43	11	95	52
Jalap	—	—	12	12	84	79
Nux vomica	113	930	996	1,331	2,580	2,870
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star...cs.	20	—	44	60	84	91
Cassia	—	6	15	61	182	225
Castor	149	107	154	122	951	836
Coconut	tons	84	528	627	1,98	2,153
Olive	pkgs.	495	298	1,668	1,228	4,220
Palm	tons	—	—	10	—	7
Quinine.....lb.	6,250	2,662	235,686	205,736	79,981	49,416
Rhubarb.....cs.	30	95	407	531	627	71
Sarsaparilla ... bgs.	54	77	431	481	813	858
Senna	pkgs.	1,500	1,333	2,432	1,442	7,509
Shellac	cs.	4,977	3,354	90,893	50,752	74,540
Turmeric	tons	—	23	339	317	349
Wax—						
Bees'	pkgs.	251	407	1,780	2,006	5,269
Vegetable	cs.	5	99	450	692	789
						5,188
						1,123

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

GLUTUBES is the name given by M. Dupont ("Bull. Sc. Pharm.") to cachets made of *gluton*, designed for the extemporaneous exhibition of medicaments.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest.

Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the 'C. & D.' does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Pharmaceutical Society v. Aldrich.

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct your report of this case? Mr. Aldrich did not obtain the cough-balls of me, but of Gostling & Co., Diss. My late brother, Mr. T. P. Gostling, retired from the business about twenty years since, and no member of our family has any interest in the business now. Messrs. Cadge & Jeffrey are the sole proprietors.

Yours,
Stowmarket, December 6. GEO. JAS. GOSTLING.

The Chemists' Dental Society.

SIR.—This Society is now an established fact; and what a useful organisation it is likely to become if only members will do their part and act as missionaries in inducing their fellow dental chemists to join! The Society had only been born a few days when we were "honourably mentioned" by the "British Dental Journal." It seems utterly absurd to any thinking man that the British Dental Association should include in the Bill such men as they proposed to include—men who have no qualification or training whatever in therapeutics, anaesthetics, poisons and their antidotes, and the like—and absolutely ignore the established rights of the chemists. We contend we have as much right to recognition as the Adaptors' Society members. The Chemists' Dental Society desire to become such a power—and why not? We have already sufficient names of eligible dental chemists to form a very strong organisation, and we would urge on others to join at once, so that we can set our house in order and prepare for battle if necessary. The B.D.A. will find that we are a very hard nut to crack, and the sooner they change their policy—that of ignoring our rights—the better chance will any Dental Bill have of becoming law. We would suggest to the B.D.A. that they allow a deputation from this Society to wait on them, in order to put our case before them. It is a well-known fact that the whole of the registered dentists are not sufficient to cater for the total requirements of the county of Middlesex alone, so why all this fighting? What would happen if the B.D.A. opened their Register again, as in 1878, and allowed all men in practice to become registered, and then closed the Register, as they now desire? All advertising, canvassing, and house-to-house quackery would be at an end, and the able practitioners would still continue on the merits of their work, while the rest of the tribe, who are a menace to the public and practitioners alike, would go to the wall—and quite rightly too. The Chemists' Dental Society holds no brief for itinerant dentists and the like. It has been suggested by many dental chemists that some sort of certificate of membership should be granted to its members, and no doubt this will be one of the first considerations at the next meeting, which is to be held shortly. The chief aim and object of the Society is to use its best endeavours to obtain registration for its members; and nothing short of this, when legislation comes on the board, will satisfy the promoters of the Chemists' Dental Society.

Yours faithfully,

W. MEAKIN (Hon. Secretary).

Sherwood, Nottingham.

Citronella-oil Standard.

SIR,—On p. 52 of your No. 1610 of December 3 we find a note re citronella oil standard, in reply to which we may be permitted to point out that, though we saw it stated

recently that Ceylon merchants were prepared to welcome the abolition of Schimmel's test for citronella oil and the introduction in its stead of the geraniol test, we know as a fact that the opposite is the case. We have before us a lengthy communication of an old Ceylon friend of ours intimately connected with the citronella trade, whose opinion *re* impracticability of the geraniol test as applied to Ceylon citronella oil trade is in complete agreement with our own views on the matter; *we have always maintained that a geraniol test would certainly be the best standard to value citronella oil by* (see Gildemeister and Hoffmann, "The Volatile Oils," Edition I., 1900, p. 298), and we would have pressed for its adoption years ago, had we not known that practically speaking insuperable difficulties stood in the way of such an innovation; and not the least of these difficulties are connected with the lack of analytical chemists in Ceylon; the one gentleman who could do these tests for the Ceylon merchants—*i.e.*, the Galle export firms—lives seventy-two miles away from Galle (in Colombo), and as he is a Government official his ordinary daily duties are too heavy, we feel convinced, to allow of his undertaking private analytical work in his spare time; even if only every single 10c. drum exported from Ceylon were examined, this would mean between 1,500 to 2,000 tests yearly, not counting applications from native dealers who, if the geraniol test were enforced, would be compelled, to safeguard their own interests as middlemen between European exporters on the one hand and small native estate-owners and distillers on the other hand, to have recourse to the opinion of the analyst.

In its concluding remarks your paragraph states that the native shippers dilute the citronella oil with kerosene to pass Schimmel's test; this reads as though our test had been made—*i.e.*, introduced to encourage adulteration, whereas the opposite is the case, and, moreover, here again we have had occasion to convince ourselves on the spot—in the producing districts in Ceylon twelve years ago, as well as again a year ago—that if only Schimmel's test had been made as it was meant to be made originally, sophistication would have been held under better control. In many cases the application of the test left much to be desired, and a point (and more) was stretched in the reading of the clause "slightly opalescent." In some cases we were told—on the spot—that a certain opalescence had to be passed, as no better oil was to be had.

Some years ago we suggested the introduction of a raised test—as simple in its application as the old test, but strict enough to eliminate adulterated oil to a very large extent, if not entirely. Though we canvassed Ceylon exporters at the time, little or no response was received from those directly interested in an improvement of the conditions under which the trade went on; but when the son of our senior, Mr. Hermann Fritzsche, visited Ceylon, together with Mr. Breitenstein (then our London manager), a year ago, these two gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to revisit the very centre of citronella cultivation, and to experiment on the spot with our stricter test, and with oils the distillation of which had been carried out in their presence, it was found that our stricter test, if properly applied and adhered to, would do away with all the trouble of sophistication with kerosene, and, having checked the results of their tests in our laboratories, we feel convinced that the introduction of the stricter test will be found far more suitable to the special circumstances of the case than the geraniol test, for it is well established that solubility and geraniol percentage go hand in hand. A citronella oil which stands our stricter test will show a considerably higher percentage of geraniol than one containing kerosene. A geraniol test would therefore become superfluous, for any oil passing the stricter test would be bound to come up to the highest requirements expected of a good normal and unsophisticated citronella oil.

For anyone intimately acquainted with the conditions under which the whole of the citronella trade is carried on the suggestion of the introduction of the geraniol test was foredoomed to failure; and when it is urged that the trade in cassia oil is done on the cinnamic aldehyde test, and that therefore the citronella trade could as easily be done on the geraniol test, the reply is that where-

as the cinnamic aldehyde test can easily be acquired by the average layman, the geraniol test is far more difficult, and can only be looked upon as reliable when done by an expert analytical chemist, and hence our reluctance in advocating its introduction *ab initio*, the more so as we knew from intimate personal knowledge of Ceylon that analysts are not as numerous there as in the more fortunate West.

Yours truly,
Miltitz by Leipzig, December 6. SCHIMMEL & Co.

Counter-prescribing.

SIR.—With reference to letters appearing in last week's *C. & D.* bearing on counter-prescribing, and especially with reference to the venomous remarks of the medical attendant as witness at an inquest as reported in your previous issue, I should like to say a word or two. I fully endorse "Justitia's" letter, and with him would again ask, Would the medical profession have us believe that they are omnipotent, or control the monopoly, in the art of healing? They are far from it. I have had twenty years of counter-prescribing, and being conversant with up-to-date works on treatment my experience will lend some value to what I have to say on this matter. I may be justified in this particular instance for some personal colour that may appear in my letter. Hundreds of my customers declare that they much prefer me to a doctor. Several come to me after being with local doctors, and I am able to get better results in many cases. It may be that several go to the local doctors, receiving no benefit from my medicine. Probably the doctors would call that quackery on my part. I should retaliate by stating that there is considerable amount of quackery going on among them as well, if quackery means applying medicine to a case which is not understood. I know a good deal about the inner circle of the medical fraternity; and from facts that I know, many doctors prescribe when they have no earthly idea what is the matter with the patient. This is the charge they bring against chemist-prescribers. To that I should say "ditto." Certainly, when I am asked by a customer to prescribe who presents symptoms which appear to signify a serious condition or which are beyond my knowledge, I advise him to see a doctor; that is more than many general practitioners would do by sending a patient to a specialist. The usual defence for the right to prescribe put forward by chemists is because doctors dispense their own medicines. I am of opinion that we have stronger claims than that. Firstly, we are capable of dealing intelligently and effectively with the minor ailments of mankind. The experienced prescriber acquires as much knowledge of therapeutics as applied to minor ailments as the majority of general practitioners; and with text-books and careful observation he becomes as proficient in diagnosis. Secondly, we would appeal to the general public. I do not mean the ignorant public only. Persons of all classes come to me for medicine, not only because they can be cheaper treated, but because they are effectually treated. Ought I to give it up because I do it successfully? What is at the root of the matter is, not so much non-proficiency as jealousy.

Yours truly,

PREScriBER. (124/41).

SIR.—If a referendum were taken of whether chemists should, for simple ailments, counter-prescribe or not, the people of this country would reply "Yes" by a very large majority. If the Medical Council are simply interested in the welfare of the community they need trouble themselves no further; but if they want a more restricted monopoly they will find that various alterations will have to be made before that can take place. There is nothing like personal experience, and mine may be of some little interest. I am a chemist of some fifteen years' standing in a manufacturing town of between 20,000 and 30,000 population. My business is one of the best, yet during any year I do not get twenty doctors' prescriptions. A few "home" recipes and those cut out of newspapers constitute my "dispensing." This is the business for which, after an apprenticeship of five years, the State made me qualify by examination. To be a decent citizen I must make a living. The doctors have got the professional part, the grocers a good slice of the trade part, of

my livelihood; the people come to me, *without asking*, for my advice, so what can I do? I do what necessity compels and common-sense tells me to do, I counter-prescribe. All sorts consult me, from professional men to the humble penny customer; and during fifteen years I do not know of any single case of hurt or harm that I have done. Without egotism, I can say that without much reward I have done a vast amount of good. This town has many "doctors' clubs"; people are in one or two, paying 3d. and 6d. per week, yet they come to me and pay 1s. for a bottle of medicine. Why do they do it? A legal gentleman, most astute, and of good standing, has consulted me during the last ten years for the simple ailments of himself and family, and still has faith in me. I told him about the Commission that was going to sweep away all counter-prescribing. "Ah," he said, "don't worry; the doctors themselves will have to first of all put their own houses in order and do away with stock mixtures, routine treatment, casual diagnosis, and slip-shod dispensing. I take your medicine because I can trust it, and I know for the little everyday ailments I get more attention from you than I would from a doctor." We will never get the dispensing from the doctors (in so many cases it could not be satisfactorily arranged), so counter-prescribing for simple ailments will have to be made part of the examination, or the craft of the chemist will eventually become a thing of the past, and the shop of the drug-store-grocer take its place. That will not be good for the people. We want a little more justice, then we poor jackals need not cringe so much before Doctor Lion.

Yours truly,

OMAR. (124/127.)

Mr. R. S. Chapman, M.P.S.I., F.S.M.C., Donegal, strongly protests against the report about Ballyshannon. He is the "spectacle quack" referred to, and he is prepared to prove before a competent and unbiased judge that he has not in a single instance done a great deal of harm. No doubt the Spectacle-makers' Company, as well as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, will, if necessary, see that the source of such statements as those made in regard to Mr. Chapman is traced.

[Other letters on this subject are held over. We may state now that "Counter-prescribing" covers an infinite variety of practice, from the advice tendered by the highest-class pharmacist to the quackery of low-class drug-shops. All would be hit by legislation.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Subscribers' Symposium. (Information Solicited or Supplied.)

Appreciations.

A C. & D. subscriber (54/10) writes: "It gives me much pleasure in enclosing my subscription. I always look forward for my weekly Bible, as I tell my postman."

Enclosed please find cheque value 10s., in payment of my subscription for the indispensable C. & D. I can honestly state that if all my little investments during the twenty years I have been in business paid me as well as the C. & D., I should have made my "pile" ere this. Wishing you all the success you deserve.—Thos. Davies (Llandysul).

Anomalies.

B.P.—Fines to chemists and druggists in the life of each B.P.! How much? How much to doctors? Yet doctors set the ridiculous standard.

Weights and Measures do not apply to doctors. What is the total of fines to chemists each year? Doctors do dispensing with any sort of scales. Chemists and druggists are forced to keep dispensing-scales to weigh ordinary drugs, and have little or no dispensing to do.

Drug-stores.—Lord Crewe and men like him call Boots "a drug-store." Why was it not pointed out to the famous Committee that the misguided policy of our Society had bred drug-stores (distinct from companies) to the extent of about 7,000, and that these were almost certain to develop in time into poisons-sellers? Would that poison-licence ever have been granted had that anomaly been pointed out?—Jay Mack.

Dagga.

The November issue of "The Probe" contains some information on dagga. There are two varieties of dagga known in South Africa—namely, the red dagga, or wild dagga, which is obtained from *Leonotis Leonurus*, and the

Klip dagga, or Berg dagga, obtained from *Leonotis orata*. The former is a showy plant, fairly common in Cape Colony and the Transvaal, and often seen growing in patches by the roadside. It is eagerly sought by the sugar-birds; hence its Kaffir name, *Um-finca*. It was at one time considerably used by the Hottentots, who smoked it, not instead of tobacco, but as a substitute for true *Cannabis* dagga. Thunberg mentions *Cannabis sativa* as being cultivated by the Hottentots for mixing with their tobacco. The natives discovered that the dried leaves of *Leonotis Leonurus* possessed similar properties to *Cannabis* when smoked, and used it accordingly. The plant is a powerful narcotic, and it is used for a variety of purposes. A wineglassful of a decoction is given for chronic skin-eruptions, and a tincture prepared from the flowers for coughs and chest-affections, and also for nervous headaches. The decoction is also purgative and emmenagogue, and an infusion of the root-bark or of the leaves is one of the most valued snake-bite antidotes of the Fingoes. The medicinal virtues of the plant appear to be contained in a sticky resin which exudes from the leaves and flower-heads, as in *Cannabis sativa*. Klip dagga is a smaller plant than the red dagga, and is found, as its name denotes, in hilly localities, throughout the coast region of Cape Colony, in Somerset East, and in Tembuland. Smith states that the properties of the two plants are not identical. A decoction of Klip dagga given with sugar is considered in some districts a certain cure for bots in horses. A handful of the dried herb is placed in a bucket and infused for about half an hour in a quart of boiling water. During the process a cupful of black sugar is added, and the drench is administered warm. This mixture causes the parasites to loosen their hold. These two plants are not to be mistaken for the cultivated dagga, which is a species of *Cannabis*.

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

A. H. B. (120/13).—Inhabited-house duty payable now is for the year ending April 5, 1911.

H. A. (48/3).—There is nothing in the ointment-label to make the preparation liable to medicine-stamp duty.

S. T. (124/61).—It will not be legal to sell methylated spirit on Christmas Day, Sunday, December 25, but the prohibition does not extend to Monday, December 26.

Edina (120/10).—You will find the case of *Tucker v. Walkley* reported in several issues of the first volume of the C. & D. for 1908 (see especially January 25, p. 112).

Inquirer (121/55).—The Board of Customs and Excise have not complained about the ingredients of "known, admitted, and approved remedies" being stated on the labels in Latin. *As sapo mollis* is one of the active constituents of your ointment, it should be named.

P. G. (124/25).—See C. & D. Diary, p. 238 for particulars regarding the use of industrial methylated spirits in hair-lotions. It is necessary to submit your formulas to the local Customs and Excise supervisor, or to the Secretary of the Board of Customs and Excise, Thames Street, London, E.C. Some strong ingredient, such as ammonia, quassia, or saponin, must be added to prevent the lotion being used as liquor. Menthol may be added to bay rum in the proportion of 10 grains to the ounce—not more.

Rhamni (120/36).—Swine-fever is a disease which comes under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act and under the Swine-fever Order of 1908: "Every person having in his possession or under his charge a diseased or suspected pig—i.e., a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever—shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the pig is." The advertising and sale of medicines intended to prevent swine-fever appear not to be an offence against the 1894 Act; but the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have wide power, and if the maker or seller of such medicines was held to be contributory to the spread of swine-fever in an affected area, he might have to pay heavy penalties under Common Law.

Lim (123/40) has registered a word, say "Manner," as a trade-mark, and he puts on the market an article named "Manner Ointment," which is recommended for chapped hands and for nothing else. It is sold in packages at 1d. upwards. Is it liable to medicine-stamp duty? [This altogether depends upon whether or not the ointment is a medicine; and if it is, it is liable to duty, owing to the trade-marked name constituting a claim to exclusive right to making the same. An ointment for human use is regarded, until the contrary is proved, as a medicine, as the general

charge of duty includes ointments. The alternative in the case of "Manner Ointment" is that it may be a toilet-preparation, but that rests solely upon the recommendation of the preparation for chapped skin, for which many toilet-preparations are used; but so are medicines, and it remains for "Lim" to prove that his ointment is not a medicine.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

Optics (31/17).—A MATT SURFACE on an enamelled-iron sight-testing plate can be obtained by sand-blasting.

J. E. F. (116/30).—DAMP-MOULD ON ENGRAVINGS.—See remarks on this subject in *C. & D.*, September 24, p. 498.

R. G. (118/69).—It is not at all clear what you mean by damaging the colour of lambs' wool taken from the skin.

G. W. E. (124/9).—A formula for a developer of the class you require was given in the *C. & D.*, November 13, 1909, p. 766.

Jingo (41/91).—A stronger insect-powder is prepared by mixing 1 part of powdered quillaia with 9 parts of powdered pyrethrum-flowers.

A. F. B. (113/7) inquires for "shepherd's drops," a remedy for backache, retailed in small quantities. Can any subscriber supply the information?

S. M. L. (55/24).—The food-preparation which you mention is a casein preparation containing other ingredients, and is the subject of Letters Patent.

W. P. (120/67).—The HEAT-GENERATOR used for warming soup consists of quicklime, as you suggest. This application is covered by a patent, we believe.

J. C. W. (118/49).—The mouth-wash containing ac. sulph. dil. can be effectually tinted blue by indigo. Cinnamon is a good flavouring for such a mouth-wash.

T. C. G. (105/35).—BATH-SALT FOR RHEUMATISM.—The basis of these preparations is sodium carbonate; your sample does not seem to contain anything else beyond perfume.

Cuticle (119/32).—The skin-cream you send is of the sodium-stearate type, which was dealt with in an article in the *C. & D.*, April 24, 1909, p. 637, six formulæ being given.

Lewis (118/10).—DRY-SHAMPOO.—This resembles the second formula given in the *C. & D.*, September 3, p. 396, which will at any rate form a beginning for the experiments needed for matching the sample.

J. H. S. (120/56).—The basis of the FACE-ointment is tragacanth, and the medicaments ric acid and calamine. Start with a mixture of powdered tragacanth (2 dr.), rectified spirit (½ oz.), glycerin (3 oz.), and water (6 oz.).

T. W. T. (110/63).—The SKIN-CREAM is a nice product, but we do not consider a narrow-mouth bottle suitable for such a thick cream. Artistic jars for toilet-creams are now obtainable which would be better for the purpose.

J. A. P. (97/33).—LIME-CREAM.—The formula contains sufficient emulsifying-agent, and we are inclined to think that a more thorough churning in the emulsifier will overcome the separation difficulty of which you complain.

W. G. (125/3).—You will find all that you require in the forthcoming *C. & D. Diary*, which contains a treatise on medical electricity as a pharmacy side-line, and there is included in it the titles and prices of various books on the subject.

Viator (103/45).—IRON-MOULD EXTRACT.—This is a solution of oxalic acid, and would be represented by dissolving the acid in water in the proportion of about 1 oz. to the pint. The water can be scented by shaking with a few drops of verbena or citronella oil.

W. F. (123/4) finds a mixture of equal parts of amyl acetate and acetone excellent for JOINING CINEMATOGRAPH-FLIM, but it does not answer for the "non-flam" variety. We suggested recently liquid glue (made with acetic acid), but perhaps a subscriber can give a few practical hints on this point.

G. N. (39/29).—MACKENZIE'S EYE-ointment.—The following is the prescription commonly followed in Glasgow:

Hydarg. oxid. flav. levig. ... gr. iv.
Adipis preparat. 3j.

M.S.A.

J. W. M. (113/46).—The remains of the white lead used for fixing letters on your window should be moistened with a

mixture of oil of turpentine 3 parts and cod-liver oil (or olive oil) 1 part. Do this at night, and try to remove with a spatula in the morning. Repeat until you succeed, finally clearing off with turpentine.

P. D. R. (51/40).—(1) COPYING-GRAF.—See *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 270. (2) SKIN-TABLET.—See *C. & D.*, January 15, p. 96. (3) CHEAP HAIR-POMADE.—We do not know the preparation to which you refer. The following is representative of the modern pomades made from mineral wax:

Liquid paraffin	...	...	...	3xxiv.
White ceresin	...	...	...	3viii.

Melt together, allow to cool slowly, stirring the while; then add:

Oil of bergamot	...	...	...	mlxxx.
Oil of bitter almonds	...	...	...	mlxxx.
Oil of lemon	...	...	...	mlxv.
Oil of cloves	...	...	...	mlxv.

Mix well.

Carabolic (28/4).—CARBOLIC OIL may be made with arachis (nut) oil, rape oil, or heavy petroleum oil. There is no need for using olive oil in all cases. Most oils retard or inhibit the antiseptic properties of phenol, but the antiseptic may be added to sterilise the oil, which *per se* helps in healing the parts to which it is applied.

C. C. S. (43/3).—DAMP-PROOFING BROWN PAPER.—The application of pitch-solution is the general method, but paraffin-wax is quite effectual. The use of rubber would be costly and ineffectual unless a fairly thick coating was given. Gutta-percha tissue would be the best form in which to use rubber for making damp-proof packages.

B. H. (114/8).—GLYCERINUM IODOFORMI (King's College Hospital) is made by mixing 1 part of sterilised iodoform with 9 parts of glycerin. It is a mixture, not a solution, as the solubility of iodoform in glycerin is only 1 per cent. Equal parts of ether and glycerin should give you a clear solution of sufficient strength for a throat-application.

F. A. (112/22).—INDELIBLE INK for fabrics.—The ink used for marking linen before bleaching with chlorine may suit your requirements. It consists of—

Coal-tar	...	...	...	20 oz.
Benzole	...	...	...	25 oz.
Lamp-black	...	...	...	3 oz.

Mix into a smooth cream.

A. S. (117/5).—PINE-INHALAT.—A favourite inhalation-fluid for cold in the head is composed of equal parts of pine oil, terebene, and eucalyptus oil. A few drops is placed on the surface of hot water in a jug and the vapour inhaled, or the liquid may be placed on the cotton-wool of a cigar-shaped inhaler and air drawn through it. The vapor olei pini of the '85 Pharmacopœia was simply fir-wood oil (40 minims) mixed with light magnesium carbonate (20 grs.) and water (1 oz.). One teaspoonful of this mixture was placed in a pint of water at 140° F., and the vapour inhaled.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1860.

Young's Paraffin.

An alleged infringement of the very important patent, granted to Mr. James Young, for Scotland on October 7, 1850, for "Improvements in the Treatment of Certain Bituminous Mineral Substances, and in obtaining Products therefrom," formed the ground of an action tried before the Lord President of the Court of Session and a jury in Edinburgh at the commencement of the past month. The plaintiffs were Mr. Young (the patentee) and his partners, who carry on the manufacture of paraffin and paraffin oils at Bathgate. The defendants were the Clydesdale Chemical Co., of Camlachie, near Glasgow. The trial, extended over six days, and excited great interest. The scientific witnesses for the plaintiffs included Dr. Hofmann, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Stenhouse, Dr. Odling, and Sir Robert Kane; Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle; Professor Calvert and Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester; Dr. Penny and Professor Anderson, of Glasgow; Dr. Fyfe, of Aberdeen; Dr. R. D. Thomas, Dr. Letheby, Dr. A. P. Price, and Mr. T. W. Keats. Among the witnesses for the defendants were Professor Brande, Mr. Dugald Campbell, Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, Mr. Warrington, and Professor Frankland. . . . The Lord President, in his charge to the jury, stated both sides of the case with great fairness, and the jury, after a short consultation, unanimously returned a verdict for the plaintiffs upon all the issues.

A.B.C. System of Accounts for Chemists; knowledge of Book-keeping unnecessary; works out gross and net profits, balance-sheet, and income-tax statement with guaranteed certainty; Eighth Edition; does full and unfailing justice to the man and his business. Particulars and testimonials free, McQueen & Co., Meot Road, E., Leicester.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—Drug-fittings, Dispensing-screens, Glass Show-cases, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Counters, Drawers, Window-enclosures, Glass Shelves, etc. All Shopfittings, second-hand, of every description at lowest prices; send for estimate; save time and money; I am certain you can't do better. George Cook, the Working Shopfitter, 81 Cross Street, Islington, London.

£21 will buy the whole of the Fittings of a small Pharmacy, consisting of 9-ft. Drug Fitting (mahogany Drawers, Glass Labels and Knobs), mahogany-top Counter, Dispensing-screen, Wall-case, Perfume Case and Desk; all in excellent condition. Call and inspect, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

BARGAINS FOR CHEMISTS (Second-hand).—12-ft. Wall-fixture, Mahogany Drawers and Shelving, £9; 200 assorted Shop-rounds, 6s. 6d.; 5-ft. Bent-front Counter-case, 70s.; 1 set Plate-glass Shelves, with Bars and Brackets, 30s.; 1 by 4 ft. ditto, ditto, 40s.; handsome 6-ft. Dispensing-screen, with Mirror Centre, £4 15s.; 11 doz. gold-labelled Shop-rounds, £5 5s.; 6-ft. Mahogany Wall Case, £8; 12-ft. Range Mahogany Drug-drawers, Glass Labels and Knobs, £8 10s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Chemists' Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—SECOND-HAND.—High-class bargains to clear.—14-ft. Drug-fitting, fitted 60 Drawers, with glass Labels and glass Knobs, Bottle-lockers; Mirror Poison-cupboard, Bottle-shelves, and Cornice; 6-ft. complete mahogany Dispensing-screen and Counter, including Sponge-case, 8-ft. Wall-case, bottom and top part Mirror recess; 10-ft. glass-fronted Serving-Counter, Perfumery-case, and Desk; mahogany and bent-glass Counter-case; the lot £49 10s.; estimates free. H. Mills, Chemists' Complete Shopfitter and Shopfront Builder, Steam Works, 163 and 165 Old Street, London, E.C. 'Phone 550 London Wall.

"PEERS' SHOP WINDOWS."—Radicals say the Lords' Reform Resolutions are "Shop-window dressing for the Election." Is your window dressed? My hand-written Tickets compel sales. Mr. S. Wilson, Chemist, Longford, writes: "Nov. 12, 1910.—Tickets arrived, beautifully done; if they draw as much custom as last lot shall be well satisfied." Six tickets, 7 by 5, 2s.; 3 for 1s. 1d. Send labels and prices. "Expert" (60/16), Office of this Paper.

25% INCREASE IN 7 MONTHS
is the report just to hand concerning a chemist's business which is the very toughest problem I ever tackled. If your business does not increase each year, send for my free booklet, and if the proof offered convinces you that the system now used by 900 chemists will benefit you, then use it. Cutlay absurdly small for results shown.
Address:—

BERNARD SLACK, 9 King St., Wolverhampton. Tel. No. 581.

WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS FOR XMAS?

Are you making any special efforts to secure your full share of the "Christmas Present" Trade? If so, we can help you. We have just prepared an Illustrated List showing over 100 Designs in "Christmas Present" Posters and Showcards that will make your window bright and attractive, and suggest your goods as a solution of the Christmas Present difficulty to every passer-by. Write for it to-day; it is free for asking.

BUDLEY & CO., Window Ticket Experts, HOLLOWAY, LONDON.



Good Advertising, New Up-to-Date Specialities, Attractive Window Displays

are what you get when you take up my Business System. Booklet, "How to Increase Your Business," explaining the same, post free to Pharmacists, only. Only one Pharmacist in a town supplied with ideas, etc. Pharmacist writes:—"My takings for this year are considerably greater than last year, even in spite of increased competition. All your ideas have turned out well. I'll continue for a second year."

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

BECKER chemical balance, Oertling gramme weights, £3. BUNTING, 2 Charlotte Street, Manchester.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

ROBERTS' "Theory and Practice of Medicine," Quain's "Anatomy" (2 vols.); best offer. HEWETSON, 14 Prospect Road, Tunbridge Wells.

SIX copies Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia," tenth edition, 2s. each cash; 8 half-year bound volumes "Chemist and Druggist," 1888-1891 inclusive; what offers? EVANS, Margate.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHAT offers?—2 cwt. potass. bromide (Howard's original pottles). 54/6, Office of this Paper.

GLYCERIN.—Offers 2 cwt. (Evans); re-distilled; carriage paid; packages free. WATERS, Chemist, Wick.

OL. lavand. Ang. opt. 1901, 2 Winchesters, 5 lb. each; will accept £5 for the lot, or nearest offer. 52/34, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL.

VERY fine dental-chair; practically new; cost £12; accept £5 5s. CULLEN, Chemist, Norwich.

SHARES.

SHARES FOR SALE. See p. xxiv.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDROGEN cylinder; 40 ft.; in hemp cover; new condition. CLEAR, Chemist, Leicester.

WILL sell cheap, 10 assorted very handsome cut smelling-salt bottles; Maw's. 60/15, Office c is Paper.

18 GRAMOPHONE records, 10 in. (8 double-sided), as new; cost 57s.; accept 36s. NICHOLLS, 37 Jubilee Street, Newquay, Cornwall.

WANTED.

TWO Veedees. State condition and lowest price by return post. SMITH, Chemist, Durham.

SUPPOSITORY MOULDS; 1 dozens; adult and infant sizes; torpedo shape. WALKER, 12 St. James' Place, Paisley.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

BENT-GLASS case, good, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, lean-to back. Price and particulars to SWIRE & CO., 33 Edgware Road, Park Lane.

PLASTER model for cough-mixture; good seller; not old lady model. State lowest price, FREDERICK, 132 Hollingbury Park Avenue, Brighton.

SECOND-HAND copy of chemical and pharmaceutical publications from 1870 to date; condition bound or unbound, or whether a few copies missing immaterial. Send description and price and oblige E. F. BILLINGS, 76 Freeport Street, Dorchester Dist., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

MAHOGANY wall-case, about 17 ft. in all, either in one run or sections, 9 to 12 in. deep, with nests of drawers under, preferably mirror-backed and with glass shelves; mahogany counter, about 14 ft. by 2 ft.; dispensing counter, about 8 ft. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Full particulars and prices to 19 Kings' Road, Chelsea, S.W.

Minor Experiences.

E. J. (100/68) relates his experiences in the London Minor as follows:

Punctually at 10.45 A.M. the bolt was drawn at Galen Place and, with about forty other candidates, I entered the dread portals.

CHEMISTRY was the first subject, and I found the following work awaiting me on the bench:

1. Determine the number of grams of iodine per litre in the tincture of iodine marked No. 20.
2. Identify the substance in solution marked 21.
3. By means of the pure tartaric acid given prepare a crystalline specimen of Rochelle salt.

For the volumetric work pure sodium thiosulphate was provided, and I found the sample contained 24.79 grams of iodine per litre. I next worked out the quantities for forming potassium hydrogen tartrate, and then neutralised the solution of this salt with sodium hydrate and crystallised. The other solution, on evaporating a small portion, gave indications of sugar, which I had confirmed in about ten minutes, including a gustatory test on the sly.

DISPENSING, after lunch, consisted of the following:

Creasoti	...	...	...	...	...	mj.
Ft. pil. Mitte	xij.					
Inject. morphinæ.	Mitte	10	c.c.			
Bals. copaibæ	...	...	...	...	...	iiiij.
Muciil. acaciae	...	...	...	...	...	3i.
Ol. menth. pip.	...	...	...	...	...	m.v.
Syr. tolut.	...	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	...	...	3iv.

Send 250 c.c. of liquor plumbi subacet. fort. and take its specific gravity.

Spt. ætheris	...	...	...	...	...	m.x.
Spt. ammon. aromat.	...	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Tr. lobel. æther.	...	...	...	...	...	m.x.
Inf. digitalis ad	...	...	...	...	...	3ss.

Ft. haust. Mitte 3iv.

All were finished by 4.45 P.M., and I went home satisfied with my first day's work.

Next day the notice to attend for oral examination arrived. In due course I presented myself to Mr. Gamble for

PHARMACY.—How is lard made? Does it keep? What are the B.P. instructions to ensure its keeping properties? Did I know of any ointments made with lard? What ointments are made with lanolin, and why? What base would I use for making an ointment which had to be quickly absorbed? What is a green extract, and how is ext. bellad. vir. made? What is the difference between ordinary distillation and destructive distillation? Mention B.P. products to illustrate these. How is spt. æther. nit. prepared? After a few questions on the Pharmacy Act, I was told to sit down.

CHEMISTRY followed. What did I know about acetamide? How is it made? What is an amide? Amine? Then the preparation of aniline. Next, how is salicylic acid prepared? On asking whether the artificial or natural acid was required, the examiner replied, "Both!" Then, how does bismuth occur in nature? "Malachite," was suggested. "Was I not thinking of something else?" asked the examiner. "Native," was ventured next. How would I make bismuth oxide B.P. from native metal? How many oxides of copper did I know? Then questions on Charles's, Boyle's, and Graham's Laws. What did "inversely" mean in the latter, using hydrogen and oxygen as illustrations? On going to

PRESCRIPTION-READING, two calculations were handed to me:

(1) Send 3iv. of a sol. hyd. perchlor. of 0.75 per cent. strength in half water and half glycerin.

(2) Calculate how much cupric oxide will be required for ten powders so that one added to a pint of water will make a solution containing 1 in 500.

The examiner was surprised to get the correct result of the first calculation, and jokingly asked me, "However did I do it?" and "Isn't it difficult?" He added that he had various results, from 1 grain to 1 drachm. Then came a run on doses, including mercuric chloride, mercuric iodide, sodium nitrate, phenacetin, strychnine, phosphorated oil, croton oil, and tincture of iodine, with a prescription to put into full Latin. I got the full marks in this section.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Here I was shown yellow-cinchona bark, hyoscyamus-leaves, aconite-root, hellebore-rhizome, and some broken pieces of jalap-root. Mr. Wright finished by saying, "It was no use showing me any more, as I seemed to know the lot."

BOTANY, the concluding subject, began with specimens of *Juniperus communis*, a capsule of thorn-apple, a poppy-capsule, and a bulb. Then, What is respiration and transpiration? Could I explain the difference between a bulb and a tuber? A section of an ovary (poppy) was shown next.

What is the placenta? Then a monocot, water-plant and a transverse section of a monocot stem. Give the characters which distinguish gymnosperms from angiosperms. How many stamens do the flowers in the *Cruciferæ* possess, and how are they arranged? Also the number of stamens present in the *Umbelliferæ*, *Compositæ*, and *Liliaceæ*. A few minutes later Mr. Harrington congratulated me on having passed very creditably.

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, December 13.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association, Café Monico, Union Street, at 7.30 P.M. Whist-drive.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. C. A. Hill, F.I.C., "Note on the Crystallisation of Sodium-salicylate Solution" (with demonstration); Mr. J. C. Umney, F.C.S., "A Triangular Contest in Peppermint Oils"; Mr. E. M. Holmes, on "Sleeping-sickness Fly and Tsetse-fly" and "Truxillo Coca."

Wednesday, December 14.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, at 8.30 P.M. "Dispensing and Dispensing Problems," by Mr. H. B. Hammond.

Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Social evening.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8 P.M. Trade matters will be brought forward.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Salford Pharmacists' Association (joint meeting), Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Discussion opened by Mr. F. W. Bates on "Is a Local Association of any use to the Retail Pharmacist."

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Debate on "Should the Pharmacopœia be the Standard under the Food and Drugs Act?" Affirmative, Mr. A. Currie; Negative, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, at 8 P.M. Mr. F. Burrows on "Psychology in the Shop."

Western Pharmacists' Association, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. E. White will open a discussion on "The Practice of Medicine and Surgery by Unqualified Persons in the United Kingdom."

Thursday, December 15.

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. Five papers forming "Studies on Enzyme Action" will be communicated by Dr. H. E. Armstrong and co-workers; and papers will also be read on "The Interaction of Alloxan and Glycine," by Messrs. W. H. Hurtley and W. O. Wootton, and "Oxycodaine: A New Alkaloid from Opium," by Dr. J. J. Dobbie and Mr. A. Lauder.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9 P.M. The President will open a discussion on "The Training of the Pharmacist."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The following are among the lecture arrangements before Easter: Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, a Christmas course of six illustrated lectures on "Sound, Musical and Non-musical," a course of experimental acoustics adapted to a juvenile auditory; Professor F. W. Mott, Fullerian Professor of Physiology, R.I., six lectures on "Heredity"; Dr. A. E. H. Tutton, three lectures on "Crystalline Structure: Mineral, Chemical, and Liquid"; the Astronomer Royal (Mr. F. W. Dyson), three lectures on "Recent Progress in Astronomy"; Professor W. A. Bone, two lectures on "Surface Combustion and its Industrial Applications"; Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, six lectures on "Radiant Energy and Matter." The Friday evening meetings will commence on January 20, when Professor Sir James Dewar will deliver a discourse on "Chemical Change at Low Temperatures."

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID of a strength of 8 per cent. is an efficient bactericide. The strength indicated can be preserved without difficulty in glass vessels.—*La Semaine Médicale*.

The Life of a Locum.

THE meaning of the words is here restricted to those cases where one's longest stay in any one place is a month at the outside. With this reservation, locum work should be undertaken only by bachelors, as it means "charing" for his wife should a locum so far forget himself as to get married. Locum work should be a man's hobby, and not the means of earning his livelihood.

There are inducements in the occupation if variety has charms for anyone. Not all the novelty, not all the surprises it offers, are of a pleasant nature, but it is quite sufficient for some temperaments if the novelty (of whatever kind) be there. On the whole the work, as far as my limited experience goes, is very agreeable. My friends say it is a perpetual paid holiday for me, and when at intervals I return home they ask me how I have enjoyed myself! That's the way they put it. I defend myself stoutly and repudiate their ignorant insinuations; but there, it's notorious that people see only the flies that happen to be in their own ointment, and one hears them counting them as the amateur fisherman counts his catch of fish. One certainly sees the country—from where the raging sea beats upon the rugged shores of North Cornwall to the roaring City with its dust and danger: from a small town within a few miles of the heart of Dartmoor, with its quiet noises, to the Cornish mining districts around Camborne, where nothing musical is heard save the soft voices of the people, and little is pleasant to look upon but the charming faces of the women-folks; where day is made mournful for the stranger by the incessant roar of the "stamps" and the "dimmit" (twilight) horrible by the waving, minatory arms of the pumping engines seen against the darkening West: from Horsham and the wooded country round about, where it takes four people with outstretched arms to span some of the elm-trees to lovely, placid Stratford-on-Avon with its tremendous associations. Here they enjoy the benefit of an early-closing day, which, if you are wise, you will utilise by cycling to Warwick and visiting the glorious castle. It was in the grounds of this last that the only peacock who ever deigned (out of pride or anger, I know not which) to show me all his gorgeous, blinding livery, did so. Not a feather of the wondrous bird but quivered with emotion of some kind, all coruscating in the glowing sunlight. The memory of the castle will fade, but this exhibition of Nature's handiwork will abide with me always. There are few districts which I have visited but possess some special beauty; the only difference between places is that in some this beauty requires time, energy, and perhaps guidance, to unearth.

And if there is variety outdoors there is still more indoors. Contrast the quiet West-end square, where the peremptory, overdressed mistress does the shopping in the morning, and the quiet, neat, and becoming servant comes at night (too frequently very late, alas!), where everything is wanted at once, and where most things sold are redundant, artificial, and sometimes scandalous; contrast this with the grimy East-end, where thousands pass your doorway daily, but few enter it, and, when they do, scarcely ever rise above the penn'orth.

One week you find yourself in a place where the rent of the house and shop combined totals about 25*l.* per annum. A shop like a wilderness, where you are continually finding dark corners and passages which you carefully omit to explore, where the daily takings only with luck climb slowly up to the sovereign at night; the next week you have to squeeze yourself into a kind of square pill-box (position without magnitude, as Euclid says), for which the owner pays, say, 150*l.* a year rent exclusive of rates; a place with a dark cellar beneath, from which it is useless to bring anything up, because there is no room to put it down when you have done so; you have to hold it until it is taken down again; where to swing a kitten, much less a cat, would spread disaster all around, but where, in spite of all this, a 5*l.* or 6*l.* day causes no brain-storm to supervene. Again, there is variety in the hours of closing; some favoured places close at seven o'clock, while in other places when you go to bed you do not always go to rest.

In some cases chemists do not live on their profits; what keeps them is what the political economist calls "Wages of Waiting"—the same kind that the cabman on the rank receives.

The locum is like the first baby—he is generally made much of, and as he does not stop long, he never gets stale. He suffers from no contempt bred of familiarity. The tablecloth is always clean and he fares as sumptuously as the house allows. Occasionally one gets feasted on local luxuries. Partridge came my way quite frequently during one pleasant fortnight, and for me, at least, there is much contentment in a well-digested partridge. With the son of the house, I have picked the mushrooms which have been fried with bacon for my breakfast, and caught the trout which we have had for tea. Also I have had the Kreutzer Sonata played for me by the lady of the house in a way which would turn most professionals green with envy.

The ideal locum must be a man of parts—but not an expert. Your expert is usually deficient in catholicity, he cannot rise or sink to the occasion. The locum should be able to make a fairly exhaustive analysis of urine, and be a successful prescriber for the pig that is in danger of becoming pork without the intervention of the knife. He should be able to speak fluently and intelligently to the West-end M.D. upon all the various "Itis-es" to be found in the schedule, and to point out to him, artistically and without offence, the insidious incompatible which has crept into his prescription. Also he must possess the formula for, and be willing to make up on the instant, the only infallible specific extant for husk, scour, gapes, sandcrack, grease, or what not. He must have an intimate acquaintance with the internal economy of the pet canary, and he ought to be a refractometer. He must be able to teach the professional photographer his business, especially in respect to the attributes of lenses. He is rarely called upon to act as a telegraphist, but naturally must be able to superintend the post-office in such a manner as to call forth no official communications from headquarters. The management of an American soda-fountain is a comparatively easy affair after a few involuntary shower-baths have been undergone. When asked for orange-sticks, he ought on no account to allow the lady to depart until the whole gamut of the manicure business has been gone through. He should be discreet with his own finger-nails in serving manicure requisites. He should be able to tell the hypochondriac at once exactly what he is suffering from, and give him the address and hours of the only specialist in town who can do him any good.

At one place, where I arrived an hour late owing to the unpunctuality of the train (it was a 230-mile ride), I met the proprietor waiting with his portmanteau in the shop. I came in—he went out, with a parting sentence that "John" the three months' apprentice, would be able to tell me everything. This playful hyperbole deceives me only once in a career.

Some customers are kind. It is a very touching sight to see the young man locum and the pretty young lady from next door, wandering around arm-in-arm almost, looking for the article she requires. With tact one can make quite a long job of this, if the occasion warrants it.

A word or two about chemists and their businesses. My experience is not a large one, and my conclusions may not be reliable, but such as they are I jot them down here. The majority that have come under my notice have seen better days, and the future seems not to offer any great hopes of recovery; rather the reverse. The majority are in need of the visits of a business doctor. Order and regularity such as would make locum work or a succession an easy matter are nearly always absent. If the bottles were washed and polished, and the walls brushed down—without a penny of capital expenditure—some chemists would not recognise their own shops again. Book-keeping knowledge is rudimentary, and the "system" in vogue is one nearly always made on the premises. This should be made a preliminary subject, if it is not already. Some businesses have a good deal of prescribing and dispensing, with but few facilities for doing it, and others have appliances galore but little to do with them. One place particularly had space and appliances for a fair size wholesale business, but the "marginal utility" of the concern was comparatively

very low indeed. Dust and rust cover the plaster-spreader when it gets dug out, and even the very pill-machine in some businesses cannot always be found in a hurry. As a handicraft, the word "Ichabod" must be written over the chemist's calling.

TOBY (31/34).

Quaint Messages.

BY the courtesy of a *C. & D.* reader, who was manager of a dispensary in the Straits Settlements, we add more examples to those already recorded in these columns of the weird attempts of the Oriental to transcribe our mother-tongue. A request for "Ukik long no four" with added Oriental characters is quite intelligible to the Malayan pharmacist. However, it is in the description of diseases, as seen from the following specimens, that the Malay excels :

SIR.—The bearer says that she got the following sicknesses—scratching like itches over the whole body, irregular of bowels, the body is too heavy, Paining all the joints. Please give some good medicine even the charge is too much she will pay.

Evidently money is no object to this purchaser. The following communication baffled the recipient, and it is shorn of many of its terrors in type :

SIR.—I beg to Inform to your I am Paining Ehead and Lift t an side ant Paning may Livor and Holob May Pody Paning Laik Hout Plis give Easein Matisan.

The writer of the following is evidently in a bad way :

SIR.—I am suffering with inward fever, Bellyahe, sometimes belly bloats, headahe, no api tite (2) heavey fever, head ahe, body pain, no food can be taken for the last 8 days, cant easy by sitt.

Several unwitting contributors put their complaints as illustrated by the two following examples :

In the undersigning — working in the tunnel No 2 most respectfully beg to inform your honour that I am suffering by following disease :

1 No appite.
2 If I take any meal violently it would not digest.
3 Making noice every moment inside the belly.
4 No movements of the bowel.
5 Paining inside the belly knees waste, and all over the joints.

6 Burning, eyes, head, legs, and all over the body.
7 Breathing every moments up.

J. S. had the undermentioned :

(1) Paining left hand stomach.
(2) On my back paining cannot sit down more than $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour.
(3) All my Joints paining.
(4) If w.c. coming slightest same as Gum.
(5) If I took makan* it wont nourishing sometimes.
(6) Paining about 8 months.

For which I beg your honour to give good medicine. If no please tell me and oblige.

* *Makan* is Malay for food.

From Richard Commye, Barron Harveys & Co., Main Street, Giltspur Street, E.C. Axim. 18th Nov. 1901. Barronetta. London.

Dear Sir,

Having heard your name that you are a good manufacture in the city you dwell, therefore I want you to send your catalogue that I may see how beautiful thy things and also many have heard your name and one thing that prevent them of not send you order was the catalogue because they have no catalogue to ascertain your beautiful things. Therefore you must not waste time on the receipt of this letter, try and be active of sending it. In sending the catalogue try also your best and send together with your samples and you shall see that am ordering plenty things on it. I hope you will not fail to bring all these things concluded write an oblige.

Yours truly,
R. Commye Axim.

H.M. CONSUL at Bilbao reports that the British firm owning the tar-distillery near Bilbao have commenced to manufacture disinfectants and insecticides, chiefly for agricultural use. They have granted a monopoly for the sale in Spain to a local firm, who expect to do a fairly large trade.

Patent Specifications.

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

Specifications Accepted.

November 23, 1910.

ORGANIC ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS. 18896/09. Kaufmann.
INDIARUBBER WATER-BOTTLES AND VALVES. 26084/09. Moseley, Blick & David Moseley & Sons, Ltd.

MAKING LEAD OXIDE. 26175/09. Pope.

NON-CAKING BORAX, SOAP-POWDER, SODA-CRYSTALS, ETC. 26264/09. Ormandy & Kay.

TOILET-PAPER. 26741/09. Greenslade.

COLLECTING DISCHARGES. 27254/09. Browne.

PACKAGES FOR SOAP, ETC. 27464/09. Ormandy & Higgins.

SOLIDIFYING LIQUID HYDROCARBONS. 4337/10. Rosculet.

DISINFECTING-DEVICE FOR URINALS. 14396/10. Kneen.

AROMATIC ANTIMONY-COMPOUNDS. 25698/10. Kaufmann.

November 30, 1910.

MANUFACTURE OF NEW ACETYL DERIVATIVES OF CELLULOSE. 27102/09. Pauthlonier.

OPTICAL STEREOSCOPIC COMBINATION. 27284/09. Richard.

OIL-FILTERS. 27300/09. Davies.

MEDICAL POCKET INHALER. 27791/09. Dewdney.

STERILISATION OF LIQUIDS AND FERMENT CULTIVATION. 27798/09. Henri, Helbronner & Von Recklinghausen.

MANUFACTURE OF NEW PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUNDS. 29751/09. Newton. (Farbenfricken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)

Addition to 27030/09.

INVALID OR BED TABLES. 1478/10. Amphlett.

MANUFACTURE OF NEW SANTALOL COMPOUNDS. 4539/10. Newton. (Farbenfabrik, vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR RESOLVING AIR INTO OXYGEN AND NITROGEN. 7858/10. Rottger.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SHUTTER RELEASING DEVICES. 15109/10. Praelzek.

PHOTO-PRINTING FRAMES. 15,152/10. Curtis & McCleyny.

REMOVAL OF WATER FROM AQUEOUS NITRIC ACID. 22320/10. Pauling.

MANUFACTURE OF PERSULPHURIC ACID AND ITS SALTS. 23252/10. Pietzsch & Adolph.

MANUFACTURE OF ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. 23924. Akt.-Ges. für Anilin Fabrikation.

Specifications Open to Public Inspection before Acceptance.

AERATING-MACHINE. 11492/10. Dixon & Lawrence.

TRIAL-FRAME FOR BI-FOCAL GLASSES. 22949/10. Blanchard.

MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURYL CHLORIDE. 23923/10. Akt.-Ges. für Anilin Fabrikation.

MANUFACTURE OF ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. 23924/10. Akt.-Ges. für Anilin Fabrikation.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS FOR STERILISING LIQUIDS. 24025/10. Bellon-Daguere.

HYDROGEN AND CARBON FROM ACETYLENE. 24256/10. Pictet.

ISOLATING ALKALI SALTS OF LEUCO-INDIGO. 24690/10. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning.

OBTAINING PEROXIDES, ETC., OF BARIUM, STRONTIUM, SODIUM, AND POTASSIUM. 24817/10. Bollo & Cadenaccio.

REDUCING CHEMICAL-COMPOUNDS. 25033/10. Weintraub.

MANUFACTURE OF PERSULPHURIC ACID AND SALTS. 23548/10. Consortium für Elektro-Chemische Industrie Ges.

MANUFACTURE OF AMINO-OXY-ARYL-ARSENO-OXIDES. 24480/10. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION. 24240/10. Von Arlt.

ANTHRAQUINONE DERIVATIVES CONTAINING NITROGEN. 25183/10. Ullmann.

ACETYLENE TETRACHLORIDE. 25967/10. Consortium für Elektrochemische Industrie Ges.

PERFUME OR GREASE APPLYING DEVICES. 26047/10. First American Perfumery Oje Ges.

BOTTLE CAPPING OR SEALING APPARATUS. 26565/10. Wetmore.

MANUFACTURE OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE FROM IMPURE PERSULPHURIC ACID. 26646/10. Oesterreichische Chemische Werke Akt.-Ges. & Lowenstein.

APPARATUS FOR STERILISING LIQUIDS WITH ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS. 25783/10. Nogier.

PERFUMED SOAPS to the value of 1,244L were imported into Surinam, Dutch Guiana, during 1909, as compared with 789L in 1908 and 1,195L in 1905. Of the imports in 1909, the Netherlands supplied 926L, the United States 181L, and the United Kingdom 113L.